The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

The New City Charter at Last Introduced in the Assembly.

The Formidable Document in Full.

Extraordinary Changes Proposed in the City Government.

How the Democrats Propose to Manage Things.

A Bill to Regulate the Conduct of Elections in New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

The Senate was engaged in "general orders" to-day, but the bills discussed were mainly of local interest. There will be an Executive Session to-morrow, when, it is asserted, the remainder of the Governor's nominees will be confirmed. The wrath of the disaffected Senators has cooled down, or other matters have been "fixed up," so that the Governor and his advisers can go on harmoniously together again. The nominations for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens, it is said, will not be sent in until next week, which is aggravating to the 3,000 applicants, a large share of whom have been hanging around the Capitol since the beginning of the session waiting for something to turn up.

RAILROAD AND GAS BILLS.

Senator TWEED gave notice of a bill to charter a new gas company for New-York City, to supply gas between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets, North and East Rivers; also a bill to regulate the quality of gas furnished by all gas companies in said City. Senator GENET, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, reported favorably the bill that was vetoed last year, for constructing a horse railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets in New-York. To meet the objections of the Governor the bill authorizes the franchise to be sold at auction by the Sheriff.

THE NEW CHARTER AT LAST.

Mr. FRIAR to-day introduced the long looked for Charter for New-York City, which has racked the brains and divided the councils of the Tammany politicians for so many weeks. It is entitled "An act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York," and is the most formidable looking document that has yet made its appearance here, covering twenty-three printed pages. The Speaker ordered its reference to the Committee on Cities, but on motion of Mr. KIERNAN, who informed the House in a mock-serious vein that the document contained the combined wisdom of a host of counsellors, and that the most eminent political midwives of the Metropolis presided at its parturition—the bill was ordered to be printed as introduced, before undergoing any change in Committee, and laid on the tables of members. It seems that the provision of the new charter which gives the appointment of heads of departments to the Mayor, "by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen," is not satisfactory to the Tammany leaders, but was allowed to be inserted to save further delay in introducing the bill, the design being to alter the bill in Committee, so as to give the appointments to the Mayor, Street Commissioner and City Chamberlain. The quarrel over the new charter, it is very evident, is not yet ended, but has merely been transferred from the Tammany Council Chamber to the Legislature. The majority of the New-York delegation will not be satisfied with a charter that excludes the Common Council from all power over the appointments to heads of departments, and the wiser portion of the Tammany leaders do not like to hold the party responsible for the future working of a new City Government whose chief officers get their appointment from that source. In connection with the new charter, Mr. FRIAR introduced another long bill to "regulate elections in the City of New-York," which among other things provides for the election of a portion of the inspectors and canvassers of election by the people, and for the appointment of the remainder by the Board of Supervisors, but does not provide for any representative of the minority-party. It also provides that in all future elections in New-York, the polls shall be kept open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., and that all persons standing in line at the polling places at the last named hour, shall be allowed to vote even after that time. The Registry law is not disturbed.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. WHITE, of New-York, introduced a bill to-day to abolish the law which was smuggled into the City tax levy last Winter, appropriating $200,000 annually, for distribution among sectarian schools of the City. The same gentleman introduced a bill, like the one offered by GENET in the Senate, to repeal the act passed last Winter, enabling the Erie Railroad directors to perpetuate themselves in office.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. MADDOX introduced a bill to extend and widen Fourth-street, in Williamsburg, so as to make a continuous drive from the Greenpoint ferries to Prospect Park.

FESTIVE AND SOCIAL.

The citizens of Albany appear to be taking unusual pains this Winter to make the Capital a pleasant place of sojourn for members of the Legislature. They have two elegant new theatres in full blast, and "receptions" are the order of the day, or rather the night. Governor HOFFMAN led off last week with a reception at the Executive mansion, and last evening the Albany Club, which numbers among its members most of the best fan of the capital, followed suit with a most superb entertainment at their clubrooms. Governor HOFFMAN and staff, all the State officers and most of the members of both Houses were present. To-night the "Royal Arch Chapter" F. A. M., give a reception at Tweddle Hall, and the Governor entertains at his mansion the delegates to the State Medical Society, now in session here.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following were the bills reported:

By Mr. MOONEY—Regulating the grade, &c., of the [illegible] streets in Westchester County.

By Mr. [illegible]—Approving the action of the Commissioners to locate a reformatory prison in the Sixth Judicial District.

By Mr. KIERNAN—In relation to elections in the City of New-York.

[illegible]

BILLS INTRODUCED.

[illegible]

By Mr. FRIAR—To regulate the conduct of elections held in the City of New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—For a public market in the Twenty-first Ward, New-York.

By Mr. MITCHELL—To regulate the illuminating power in gas in the State, and the price charged for the same.

By Mr. WHITE—Repealing section 10 of the act making provision for the government of New-York. The bill relates to appropriations for sectarian schools.

By Mr. WHITE—Repealing the act of last session relative to the Erie, Hudson, Harlem and New-York Central Railroads.

By Mr. PEARSALL—Allowing the [illegible] Railroad to construct branches, and for other purposes.

THE PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN called up his resolution urging a reduction of the pay and mileage of Congressmen, and the abolition of the franking privilege. Mr. LITTLEJOHN briefly spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. ALVORD thought it out of place to instruct Congress in this matter, though it was in favor of retrenchment. He, however, thought Congressmen ought to be well paid, so as to get proper men.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN replied at some length in favor of retrenchment in the expenses of the National Government, claiming from personal experience that members of Congress will be well paid at a less salary.

Mr. WHITE moved that his resolution in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege be substituted for that part of Mr. LITTLEJOHN's resolution, and asked a division of the question.

After debate, Mr. JACOBS moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the vote was first taken on Mr. WHITE's substitute on the franking privilege, which was rejected.

A vote was then taken on the resolution to reduce the pay of Congressmen, and it was adopted—[illegible].

That portion relative to the franking privilege was also adopted.

THE PRICE OF ICE.

Mr. IRVING moved that a special committee be appointed to learn the quantity of ice in the houses of incorporated ice companies; also the expense of gathering ice, with a view to determining whether any legislation is necessary to prevent the increase of the price. Laid over.

Adjourned.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The following is the new City Charter in full, as introduced in the Assembly:

AN ACT TO REORGANIZE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The Corporate Power.

SEC. 1. The Corporation now existing and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, [illegible]

ARTICLE SECOND.

Of Legislative Power.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said corporation shall be vested in a board of aldermen and a board of assistant aldermen, who together shall form the common council of the city of New-York.

SEC. 3. The board of aldermen shall consist of fifteen members, to be elected upon a general ticket from the city at large.

SEC. 4. The board of assistant aldermen shall consist of one assistant alderman to be elected in each ward.

[illegible]

Continued on Eighth Page.

END OF TRAUPMANN.

We reprint below a letter from our Paris correspondent descriptive of the execution of the Pantin murderer, which appeared in a small portion only of yesterday's edition of the TIMES.

Execution of the Assassin of the Kinck Family—No Confession Made by the Criminal—His Self-Possession and Calmness in His Last Moments—Curious Behavior of the Priest in Attendance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

The monster whose crimes have won for him a world-wide notoriety, has at last expiated them on the scaffold. An apprehension existed that the Imperial clemency might be exerted in his behalf so far as the capital punishment was concerned. The only foundation for an assumption so improbable, was the belief expressed by the Republicans that the Emperor would avail himself of this opportunity of creating a precedent for the more lenient treatment of his cousin. I need scarcely say to you that the interests of the dynasty are involved in the rigid and impartial execution of the sentence of the High Court of Justice in regard to Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, whatever that sentence may be. There must be no dallying with the necessities of the case such as was exhibited in connection with the offence of Prince ACHILLE MURAT, who, I am glad to say, is at last to be brought to trial. All further speculation in regard to TRAUPMANN has, however, been put an end to by his execution this morning, and therefore it is unnecessary to say anything more in reference to the reports which have been circulated in regard to the probability of the commutation of his sentence.

As I stated in my last, the neighborhood of the prison in which the murderer has been confined has presented all the aspects of a fair since his appeal to the Court of Cassation has been rejected. For the last three or four nights there could not have been less than from thirty to forty thousand people on the spot. The patience which they exhibited, and the endurance of the damp and cold which they supported during the long watches of the night, afforded melancholy evidence of what people will be content to suffer for the gratification of a morbid, or, to speak more accurately, a savage curiosity.

The Prison of La Roquette marks the last stage in the career of the criminal who is destined to expiate with his life his offences against society. It is inclosed by a high wall, which leaves only the upper stories visible. The executions of criminals take place on the open ground comprised between the prison and the Rue la Roquette, the scaffold being erected in front of the principal entrance. Five stone flags of oblong shape inserted in the pavement serve at once to indicate the spot and support the framework of the temporary construction.

For the last three days and nights all the restaurants, cafés, eating houses and tobacco shops of the Boulevard have been doing an immense business. They have never closed for an hour during the whole period.

Shortly before midnight two large vehicles arrived in front of the prison. One of them contained the timber joists forming the frame work of the scaffold. The other was destined to receive the body of the murderer after the execution. The executioner's aids immediately proceeded to put together the woodwork composing the scaffold and the guillotine, and the wagon intended for the body was drawn up alongside the walls of the prison. An old man, small in stature, and clad in a shiny hat and a long rusty paletot, directed the operations, smoking a pipe all the while. This was M. DUBLOT, first aid of Monsieur de Paris.

The platform was erected on pine trestles which were adjusted on the flags to which I have made allusion above. The two arms of the guillotine were then elevated and fixed. The work was carried on by the light of a lantern, held by a child about 10 years old. Cries of indignation were heard amongst the crowd at this sight, on which M. LOMBARD, one of the officiers de paix, ordered the workman to send the boy down. The father of the child, the carpenter usually employed on these occasions, protested against his interference, and M. LOMBARD had to repeat his orders in a stern tone before they were complied with. The child himself showed a good deal of ill humor at his dismissal. All this time the executioner, M. HEIDENREICH, stood at the foot of the scaffold superintending the operations of his assistants. He is a fine-looking man with white hair and whiskers, piercing eyes, and hands and feet almost as small and delicate as those of a woman. He was dressed in a long black overcoat, and wore a white silk handkerchief round his neck by way of a muffler. "M. de Paris," as he is traditionally called by virtue of his office, is a bachelor and property owner.

While his aids were completing the erection of the guillotine the chief executioner proceeded to the prison, signed the order book, and took formal possession of the criminal. After this he smoked a cigarette, and then, it is said, drank off a bowlful of milk!

The personnel of the scaffold is composed of one master carpenter, two assistant carpenters, four wagon drivers, one mechanician, two assistant and one chief executioner.

The blade of the guillotine weighs 125 pounds. In descending the grooves at the foot of which it strikes the neck of the criminal it acquires by the rapidity of its fall a force and weight of 800 pounds. It is said that M. HEIDENREICH has effected some improvements in the instrument. I have not made such near acquaintance with it as to be able to tell you what they are.

M. CLAUDE arrived at the prison at 9 in the evening, accompanied by M. LAMBQUIN, the Commissary of Police of the quarter. He was informed that TRAUPMANN was sleeping, and he gave orders that he should not be disturbed for some hours to come.

When the arrangements connected with the guillotine had been completed, the chief executioner ascended the platform to satisfy himself that it worked well. This was about 3 in the morning. On descending again he put on his overcoat, which he had laid aside in order to try the machine, and walked about for awhile to warm himself. The morning had become very cold. The anxiety and impatience of the crowd were now visibly on the increase. The Gardes de Paris and the Sergens de Ville had difficulty in preventing it from invading the open space in front of the prison, and thus interfering with the operations of the executioner and his assistants. In the avenue and streets leading to the Place the multitude was so compressed that many became ill and fainted. Every tree which commanded a view of the place of execution was black with the gamins of the Faubourgs. It was said that one of them fell from his perch, and was killed. The crowd sang and hooted to while away the weary hours. The scene was indescribably disgusting to any one of the least sensibility.

The chaplain did not arrive until about 4:30 o'clock. He drove up to the door of the concierge, and left the vehicle there. Just at that moment a movement was observed among a crowd of policemen at the corner of the Rue de la Vaquerie. An officer of the Municipal Guards had lost a valuable ring. A gamin, lounging in sovereignty in the branches of a neighboring tree, irreverently burst out into the refrain of "Rendez-les aux cochon." Punishment quickly followed the offence. Four sturdy arms shook the tree, and Gavroche tumbled down to receive a sound whipping. At that moment GADOUT, the singer, carefully muffled up in wrappers and fur, passed along. The crowd took as more notice of the [illegible] than if he had been an ordinary mortal.

At 5 o'clock the vehicle which was to convey the body to its last resting place, at Clamart, took up its station at the foot of the scaffold, so as to permit the basket containing the head to be lowered into it immediately after the execution.

TRAUPMANN had slept all night. He had retired to bed at 8 o'clock, and had commenced to slumber directly, as usual. Could he have known that the "fatal hour" was so nigh? He must certainly have had some idea of it, though the fact had not been formally communicated to him as yet.

Through long, ghastly corridors, imperfectly lit by flickering lamps, and up and down staircases, sometimes narrow, sometimes wide, the journalists present were led to TRAUPMANN's cell, which was situated on the ground floor. All entered. The excitement of the persons present had reached its climax. The criminal was awake; he sat before a table in the attitude of a man who was about to write. Monsieur CLAUDE informed him, in a low voice, that the fatal moment had arrived. Father CROZES approached the culprit and exhorted him to meet his fate courageously. But TRAUPMANN's features betrayed no emotion. The Chief of the Detective Police now addressed him:

"TRAUPMANN, now that your last moment approaches, will you confess your crime?"

"No," he replied in a firm voice, "that is to say, I have been guilty, but not of murder; I have not killed any one."

"You persist in your assertion about your accomplices?"

"Yes."

"Will you name them?"

All eyes were fastened on the criminal, and all present held their breath.

"No," he curtly replied.

TRAUPMANN, who had made his will the previous day, here handed to one of the jailers a letter for his mother, observing, with imperturbable calmness, that the official must not forget to put it into an envelope.

The first "toilette" was then proceeded with—that is to say, the prison took back the clothes which it had lent, not given, to the culprit, the straight jacket was taken off, for he was to die in his own clothes, those which he had worn when arrested and which had been scrupulously preserved. TRAUPMANN's sang-froid during this operation was extraordinary. His look was firm, without insolence, and his movements quiet and easy. He buttoned his shirt carefully at the cuffs, made sure that it set well, and stooped to put on his shoes slowly and quietly as a man would do in his own room preparing to go out on some insignificant errand. A glass of wine and some bread were offered to him, but he refused them.

Outside the prison another scene was being enacted. The executioner and his assistants were making their last examination of the terrible machine. A ladder was leaning against it. A man ascended, loosened the cord and experimented several times to see if the knife slipped well. All was in order.

In the meanwhile TRAUPMANN had been left alone with the venerable priest; every one else had left the little cell, even the jailers had stepped aside. A few minutes after, the small procession made its appearance in the corridors and proceeded to the hall, TRAUPMANN in front between two assistants of the executioner. With surer step than any of the party he ascended the staircases which we had just trodden, and traversed the seemingly interminable passages.

In the hall the second toilette was proceeded with, the murderer's hair and the collar of his shirt were cut off, his hands and feet were tied—the former behind his back, the latter so as to permit only the most necessary movements. A person engaged in putting on a new suit of clothes could not, apparently, be in a calmer or serener state of mind than that of the culprit. The priest read the Passion of Christ in a low voice. M. CLAUDE asked TRAUPMANN for the last time:

"Do you persist in your assertions?"

"I do, I do," he replied with an incredible calmness.

The persons present were told that generally when persons about to be executed leave the door of the prison, and see the fatal machine before them, their courage vanishes. But TRAUPMANN never hesitated, never made a false step. The assistants simply walked alongside of him.

On placing his foot on the first of the ten steps conducting to the scaffold, and after kissing the crucifix borne by the chaplain, the criminal turned round for a moment, as if seeking some one. He was looking for the Chief of the Secret Police. Not seeing the latter, he said to the worthy priest who accompanied him:

"Tell Mons. CLAUDE that I persisted in my assertions to the last."

Then he ascended the fatal steps. It was still dark, though the morning was beginning to dawn. It was difficult for the spectators to perceive what was passing on the scaffold. The axe had done its office; the head of the assassin had fallen under it. The executioner, on descending, said that the criminal at the last moment had attempted to escape and to bite him. The savage spirit had revived and broken through his show of calmness.

During all this time hardly a sound was to be heard from the crowd. It must have been impossible for the persons composing it to follow the operations of the executioner and his assistant, as even those nearest the scaffold could discern nothing through the gloom. It was very cold. Most people were shivering, and when the word was passed round that "all was over" the multitude dispersed, glad to escape from the scene which they had been so eager to witness.

The Guillotine—Complete Description of the French Instrument of Death.

The guillotine of the present day is smaller, less clumsy, and more manageable than its prototype of old, still it is the same instrument, and the modifications which it has successively undergone have changed neither the nature of its mechanism nor its general form. It consists of a square-shaped scaffold, thirteen feet long by about twelve feet six inches wide, supported on four posts six feet in height, and reached by a flight of ten steps. This scaffold is railed in on all sides, with an open balustrade, and at two-thirds of its length are fixed two upright parallel posts, surmounted by a cross-beam which goes by the name of the "chapeau." They are thirteen feet high, and have a space of about fifteen inches between them. The knife, which is attached to the chapeau, is composed of a triangular blade of steel, fixed by means of three iron pins into a leaden haft, called the "mouton," which gives it great weight. This mouton is nearly fourteen inches broad and the blade at its greatest width hardly a foot. At rather more than three feet above the platform are two planks, placed vertically one over the other, and with a semi-circular portion cut out of each, so that when they are brought together the opening has the appearance of a full moon. These are known as the "lunette." The lower plank is fastened to the upright posts, while the upper one, sliding in lateral grooves, can be raised or lowered at will. Between the posts and the staircase is the "bascule," a narrow piece of board, which when at rest is vertical, but which a mere touch will bring into a horizontal position. In falling it comes on to a solidly supported table, longer than itself, and extending right up to the lunette. The bascule, furnished with castors, rolls along this table, and, by a rapid action, brings the neck of the criminal, who is fastened to it, on to the lower half circle, so as to secure it there. To the right of the bascule, and attached to it by hinges, is an inclined plane, placed so as to rest against the side of an enormous wicker-basket, lined with zinc, and filled with sawdust. Underneath the bascule and the lunette is a trough of oblong shape, and in front of the upright posts is an apparatus which secures the head of the criminal and prevents it from rolling on to the platform should it fall from the hands of the assistant charged to hold it. The entire machine, together with its various accessories, is painted a disagreeable deep blood-red color. The bascule is provided with a double leather strap and buckles, in order to prevent any resistance on the part of the criminal; but this is rarely if ever used. The upper semicircle falls rapidly by means of a very simple piece of mechanism put in action by a button, which it is only necessary to press. The knife is attached to the chapeau by a kind of claw, shaped like the figure 8, the lower part of which opens when the upper closes. A cord hanging near to the button already noticed acts upon a lever, which, bringing the upper portions of the claw together, compels the lower to separate and set the knife free. This latter, sliding through the open space, is accelerated in its descent by the mass of lead that surrounds it, and falls with dreadful rapidity, which is, moreover, increased by the action of polished steel rollers running in copper grooves fixed inside the upright posts. In its fall it just shaves the surface of the lunette, and is finally stopped by two springs covered with discs of India rubber, which deaden the shock and prevent noise. The reader will now comprehend with what simplicity and security the guillotine accomplishes its terrible work. The criminal, having mounted the scaffold, finds himself in front of the vertical bascule, which extends from just above his ankles to the middle of his breast, and facing him also is the lunette, with its movable portion raised. The executioner pushes the bascule, which falls into the horizontal position, and then pushes it along the table; the head of the victim seems, as it were, to throw itself into the semi-circular opening of the lunette, and an assistant immediately seizes hold of the hair. Two things now remain to be done—one is to press the button which acts upon the mechanism of the upper portion of the lunette, causing it to fall and secure the head of the criminal—the other is to set loose the knife which is to cut the head off. On decapitation taking place, the head is thrown into the basket while the executioner, by a single motion slides the body down the inclined plane. The rapidity of the motion is almost inconceivable, and death is as a matter of course instantaneous. The oblique blade made enormously heavy by the leaden haft, acts [illegible] in its [illegible] shape. The [illegible] calculated [illegible] three-quarters of a second. The [illegible] parts played by the executioner's assistants are settled in advance. One of them takes hold of the head, the other raises the bascule and the bottom weighs down the legs of the criminal, while the executioner hastens on the dénouement. These combined movements, all differing one from the other, are accomplished by three individuals with a precision and a simultaneousness that prevent the smallest hitch from occurring.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

Letter from Secretary Robeson to the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1870.

SIR: I have this day, in compliance with their resolution, transmitted to the House of Representatives a copy of the record of proceedings and papers of the Board of Officers heretofore convened by order of this Department to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the officers of the various corps of the navy.

At the same time, in accordance with the expressed wishes of some of its members, I send to your Committee such brief suggestions in regard to the subject matter embodied in the report of said Board, as seem to me to be for the good of the service. These suggestions I have, for the purpose of giving them definite form, communicated in the shape of the bill herewith inclosed.

But it must be understood that these are merely such suggestions as, after diligent inquiry and much reflection, seem to me to unite, as far as may be, consideration for individuals with the true interests of the service; and they are to be regarded as suggestions only, and in no sense as an endeavor to enforce the views of the Department in any other manner.

It will be perceived that the provisions of the inclosed bill for the benefit of the various auxiliary corps of the navy, while they are considerably more liberal than those of the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, do not include so great a number of officers in the higher grades as was agreed to by the Board of Officers, nor even so many as are suggested in the letter of the Vice-Admiral, which was among the papers before the Board, and which is transmitted to Congress with their report. This is a question of much personal interest, and calculated to excite considerable feeling, and I have hesitated long before differing in this point from so many experienced officers; but I felt that their views had been somewhat influenced by deference to the claims of individuals and a desire to compromise a much-vexed and difficult question, while I am not authorized to yield, for such reason, what seems to me in this respect to be for the public good. In the line of the navy high rank is a necessary incident of command, and is essential to organization and discipline; but in the auxiliary corps it is a matter of personal feeling, dignity and comfort, and these, through considerations of importance, should, in common with all others which are personal, yield to the best interests of the service and of the country.

Looking from this standpoint I have, as already remarked, been constrained, while recommending a larger number of pay, medical and engineer officers of the higher grades than was provided by the Senate bill above named, at the same time to reduce the number reported by the Board, believing that number to be larger than a fair adjustment of public and personal claims requires or will allow. The Board have recommended in the medical and pay corps, respectively, besides one officer with the rank of commodore in the navy—corresponding with that of brigadier-general in the army—that there be allowed fifteen officers, ranking with captains in the navy—corresponding with that of colonel in the army—and ten officers of like rank in the Engineer Corps, making forty officers with the rank of captain. Add to these two constructors, four chaplains and four professors, ranking with captains, and we have on the active list of the various auxiliary corps, which number together but [illegible] officers of all grades, fifty captains, while in the line of [illegible] officers, including [illegible], there is but the same number of officers of this rank. This is, certainly, out of all just proportion, to say consideration of capacity or service, individual claims or public interest. The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps twenty-eight captains in all, certainly a full proportion.

The Board also recommend [illegible] officers ranking with commanders, in each of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, and [illegible] in the other auxiliary corps, making [illegible] in all. Add this number to [illegible] recommended by the Board, viz: [illegible] three commodores, and we have [illegible] officers in the auxiliary corps of the navy ranking with or above lieutenant-colonels of the army, none of whom are to do duty as, or, except in cases of special emergency, [illegible].

In the army of the United States, with from 30,000 to 35,000 men and nearly 3,000 officers, there are, in the medical corps, one brigadier-general, one colonel and five lieutenant-colonels; and in the pay corps, one brigadier-general, two colonels and two lieutenant-colonels; making, in both of these corps, twelve officers ranking with or above the grade of lieutenant-colonel, against sixty-six of like rank in the same corps of the navy, with its 8,000 to 12,000 men and 1,300 officers. Surely, neither deference to the personal dignity and pride of the members of these corps, nor regard for the true interests of the service and the country, requires that they should be placed so far in advance of their brethren in the military service. It is true that the organization of the navy are much smaller and [illegible] isolated, than those of the army, and thus require a larger proportion of officers of sufficient rank for the purposes of separate and responsible command. But this necessity does not apply to officers of the auxiliary corps, who exercise no command, and is particularly inapplicable to those grades which are not intended for sea duty.

The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps forty-five commanders, ranking with lieutenant-colonels, which, with the thirty-one officers of higher grades, also recommended, give them seventy-six officers ranking with or above lieutenant-colonels in the army. I have retained in the bill substantial [illegible], [illegible] of machinery, in view of the number required at the various navy-yards and stations. I have also followed the recommendation of the Board in regard to officers on the retired list as this seemed to manifest a proper respect for seniority, and confer a suitable reward for long-continued service, without doing injury to any.

The Board made no recommendation in regard to the rank of assistant and passed assistant surgeons, paymasters and engineers; and I recommend that this remain as it is now fixed by law, viz.: with and next after lieutenants, and with and next after masters. This gives these officers, on their first entry into the service, possibly at the age of twenty-one, rank with and next after officers of the line, who have been regularly educated and have been in the service on an average rather more than six years, including their time at the Academy, and who cannot in the future hope for promotion nearly so rapid as that which followed the reorganization of the navy at the close of the war.

I have substantially followed the recommendations of the Board in regard to the precedence of the executive officer, because it seems to me clearly right and necessary to discipline and efficiency. The law as it now stands gives the "executive officer, of whatever grade, while on duty, precedence of all officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps." The recommendation of the Board, and the bill proposed, provide that this officer shall, as far as practicable, be next in line rank to the commanding officer, and confine his precedence to the officers "attached to the organization of which he is the representative head, while they are in the discharge of the duty connected with such organization."

The government of a naval establishment, afloat or ashore, is the will of the commander, acting under the laws governing the naval service, the regulations which are founded on them, and his instructions from the Department, and supplying, with his own judgment and command, those points wherein the laws, regulations and instructions fail by reason of their generality. He is the law-giving and directing element of the Government, looking to the general objects of the duty he has to perform, and planning, deliberating and ordaining what steps shall be taken for their accomplishment. Occupied with these general duties it is only at very rare intervals that he himself undertakes their execution in detail. This is entrusted to the executive officer, who is just what his title imports, viz., the head of the Executive Department and center of the organization of the naval establishment. He carries out and executes the ordinances of the commander, and is clothed with the necessary command and authority for that purpose, as the representative of the commander, certainly, but representing him as the Executive does the Government.

In a close organization of a ship's company, where every individual is in constant contact with every other, it is essential that every grade of the organization should be distinctly marked, and its duties and authority distinctly and constantly understood. To have one grade charged with the duty and authority of commanding all, and yet required constantly to abandon the position and insignia of command, and to assume a secondary and subordinate position in the eyes of the ship's company, is to hold the reins of authority loosely, and it has been found in every service destructive to discipline with both officers and men. I think this bill restricts the precedence of the executive officer, as the representative of the military organization, as closely as the good of the service will permit.

In regard to the Board of Naval Survey, which, properly constituted, may harmonize with the present organization of the Department and assist the Secretary, as the head of that Department, in procuring valuable information, and in the introduction of many desirable reforms and improvements in the construction, armament, equipment, management and discipline of naval vessels, and in the management of every department of our navy yards, stations and establishments, I have, in some degree, departed from the provisions of the Senate bill by making the members of that Board eligible, by the Secretary of the Navy, from a wider range of officers, thus placing the matter where, in my judgment, it properly belongs, under the direct supervision and control of the head of the Department, as I do not think it advisable that the responsible staff of the Department [illegible] to be hampered by [illegible] which [illegible] views [illegible] in the next section provides for [illegible] of an office which [illegible] in the opinion of [illegible] to constant and permanent convenience and necessity. The fifteenth section, therefore, is made to continue and establish the office of Solicitor and naval Judge-Advocate-General, and I have requested that officer to appear before the Committee, if they so please, and more fully make known my views in regard to it.

The bill also recommends a reduction of the officers of the Marine Corps, as well as a change in the proportions, and a reduction of the number of the line officers of the navy. Thus, it will be observed, I have recommended a large reduction in the number of lieutenant-commanders and an increase of lieutenants; a diminution of the number of ensigns, and an enlargement of the number of masters, endeavoring at once to promote a wise economy and to bear constantly in mind the actual necessities of the service and the best method of insuring its efficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, Chairman of the Naval Committee, House of Representatives.

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston has had, this season, eighteen snow storms and no snow.

The man who waited for the wagon is now on the wane.

LONGFELLOW or BRYANT—"they are both good men."

A Georgia writer says that an ingratitude "falls like a drop of acid into the milk of human kindness and turns it to acrid clabber."

The Petersburg Index has a grand scheme for the regeneration of Virginia. It is in brief, that everybody go to work.

The corner stone of the Alumni Hall at Harvard College will be laid about the 1st of October next.

Somebody in Canada suggests that the British Colonies unite in publishing a daily paper in London, to be circulated gratuitously.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-Bedford, Mass., refuse to admit any of the naughty Unitarians into their gymnasium.

The manner in which the Judges of the Supreme Court took leave of Justice GRIER must have been very a-Grier-able to him.

Massachusetts seems to have a State Temperance Convention about once in three weeks—possibly oftener. The next is to be held in Boston on Wednesday, 16th inst.

Two school-boys quarreled at the close of a school exhibition in Wythville, Va., on Friday night last, and one of them fatally stabbed the other with a penknife.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Ex-Minister to Spain, is to have a public reception in Dover, N. H., on his return, and his friends say they will elect him to the Legislature.

A grave in Independence, Ohio, was robbed a few nights ago. It is dangerous to bury anybody within a thousand miles of Cleveland, if the interment is intended to be permanent.

The Louisville Courier-Journal kindly says of Sunday last: "With the exception of a high wind the day was a pretty one." We presume it [illegible] the day was fair.

The Yale Juniors have settled their long quarrel over the Wooden Spoon Committee by shooting it upon a "popular" basis, each member of the class voting for whom he may fit, unbiased by any political or society intrigue.

Colonel NORMAN EDDY has declined the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State in Indiana and the State Central Committee are appealed to by the faithful to put upon the ticket a man equally capable and popular.

In reply to the objections of the counsel for the defence, a Virginia justice said he didn't care about "constitution" and would try the case anyhow, and if they didn't have satisfaction, "they could appeal right off at once."

A Southern paper which attempted to say that Opelousas, La., has a kind right-type press, got the Argus in the wrong place, and the reporter is in danger of coming to grief as soon as the hand type sets up.

Law and order may be interchangeable terms in Georgia, but it may be as hard to say that it was intended to speak favorably of General TERRY's recent order, and say "General TERRY's recent law."

The first criminal brought before Judge SHEPLEY, for trial in the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, was a young mulatto, accused of forgery, who reported that he was once a servant of JEFF. DAVIS.

A Chicago ex-Alderman, about to take a trip to San Francisco, had a presentiment of approaching ill-fortune, and insured his life for $5,000. He was killed by an accident to the Union Pacific express train on Sunday morning, some miles west of Omaha.

The Buffalo Police are in pursuit of the fast drivers, and a few days ago arrested a deputy sheriff, a police justice and other well-known citizens. The Deputy Sheriff was taking a prisoner to the lockup when he himself was arrested in his headlong course.

One of the Portsmouth delegates to the New-Hampshire Labor Reform Convention who refused to take the iron-clad oath complained that unscrupulous demagogues were seeking to entrap them into a scheme for the furtherance of an ambitious and yet aspiring party.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY is to stump Minnesota in favor of free trade, but denies that he is a candidate for any office, saying that his highest ambition is to follow out the convictions of his own mind to their ultimate fulfillment, untrammeled by personal aspirations or the dread of Conventions or parties.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury tells the people of that city and vicinity that, instead of grumbling at the failure of Government to afford protection to the navigation interests, they should recognize the fact that they are changing from a commercial to a manufacturing people, and turn their enterprise into the new channel.

A bale of cotton, upon which were saved two of the four survivors of the steamer Lexington, when it was burned on the Sound twenty years ago, was carefully preserved in Providence until the price of cotton went up during the war. Then it and its owner found their price, and sentiment was compelled to give way to dollars and cents.

JACOB FARMER, one of the big Chiefs of the Onondaga Indians, died at the Reservation on Monday night, from the effect of injuries received six weeks since by being hit in the chest by a stone thrown by a white man. His great pedestrian powers made him a valuable dispatch-bearer in the War of 1812, and it is said he once, while on the war path, made the journey from Chicago to the Reservation in seventy-two hours, without rest.

An Oregon paper describes a new church in its locality thus: "It is as neat and handsome a church edifice as there is in Oregon, thirty-four by sixty feet in size, on a handsome stone foundation, newly finished, painted inside and out, hard-finish plastered, gallery and all, inside, (except only the seats, which are temporary and movable,) with three ornamental centre pieces, ever the kerosene-fed chandeliers, with six side and stand lamps."

A call has been issued for a meeting of Hamilton Republicans in Austin, Texas, on Monday next, "for the purpose of giving expression to their satisfaction at the almost unanimous adoption by the people of the liberal Constitution framed by the friends of Governor HAMILTON in the Convention, and the prospect of the early restoration of the State to a Government of laws and of the people; and also to present to the people a vindication of their action in the recent canvass against the misrepresentations that have been so actively disseminated against them as National Union Republicans, and to respectfully petition Congress to order an investigation of the irregularities and frauds practiced and allowed in the late election."

Napoleon in Interview with Odilon Barrot.

Figaro gives an interesting, if not an official, account of an interview between the Emperor and M. ODILON BARROT, who had not met since 1851, when their connection was brought to a close by a letter which ran thus: "A different [illegible] in our political views compels me to separate myself from your colleagues. I believe you too attached to them not to see that you will follow them, and it is with regret that I separate myself from you." [illegible] the views of [illegible] he expressed the desire to see [illegible] M. ODILON BARROT [illegible] which [illegible] Thursday Friday. After a few commonplace compliments on the small amount of ravage which twenty years had made in the personal appearance of each, the Emperor, taking M. BARROT by the hand, led him to a seat, and a friendly conversation commenced. His Majesty began by pressing M. ODILON BARROT to take office under the constitutional régime which he had redutered. 'Yes,' replied [illegible] 'Ah, what would you! I had enemies!' 'Sire, a sovereign has no enemies; he has adversaries; he hands them over to justice, or, better, to public opinion. It was for treating as enemies those who differed from his policy that CHARLES X. was—.' 'Yes,' said the Emperor, 'but I had friends.' 'Ah! it was perhaps that which caused the greatest prejudice to the Empire. A sovereign should depend for support on justice and honest men. What has your system ended in? It has led your prefects to show that you have 3,500,000 electoral enemies.' According to Figaro, the Emperor twirled his mustache, while ODILON BARROT was thus taking his revenge, and protested his sincerity. The interview lasted an hour and a half."

GERMAN WORKINGMEN.

The Sounding-Board Makers' Strike—Other Trades' Movements.

The strike of the sounding-board makers at STEINWAY's establishment and other piano manufactories in opposition to the threatened reduction of their wages presents no new feature, but is continued with a determination on the part of the strikers not to submit to a cutting down of the price of their labor, in which they are fully supported and encouraged by the Piano Makers' Union, embracing in its membership all those employed in the different branches of the piano manufacturing trade. The men forming this union are well aware that the sounding-board makers are fighting the battle for all of them, and that they all will have to submit to a reduced rate of wages, in case they should fail in their present struggle. This war between the employes and their masters, is carried on with considerable feeling and bitterness, which culminated in a demonstration on the part of the employes. As stated on a previous occasion, the strikers are supported from a fund which has been contributed by the members of the other branches of the pianoforte manufacturing trade, which will enable them to hold out against their employers for some weeks, while an attempt to replace the sounding-board makers, whose work requires considerable skill and experience, by "new hands," who have to be trained for that purpose, has already proven unsuccessful. The German Cabinet-Makers' Union has taken special action to prevent the cabinet makers from taking the places of the striking sounding-board makers, and similar action has been taken by other trades' unions from whose members "new hands" might be recruited by the striking employes.

The German Union of Machinists and Metal Workers have taken action in aid of the machinists of the Erie Railroad on a strike, and propose to aid every other German trades organization for aid in behalf of their men. The scene of [illegible] taking the places of those on strike, of which there has been [illegible] of this Society [illegible] in which they are concerned. Action to this effect has also been taken by the German Central Workingmen's Union and the members of the different branches of the trade, such as blacksmiths, locksmiths, painters, cabinet makers, joiners, &c., are enjoined from taking the places of the men on strike.

The German shop tailors continue to agitate the question of [illegible] overtime [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] being compelled to work up their work in their filthy dwellings in tenement houses, and a mass meeting of the tailors of this city and vicinity is to be held in reference to this matter at an early day. The subject has been taken in the hands of the Central Committee [illegible] of the different tailors' unions of this city and vicinity.

The German furriers continue active in building up their lately formed union. They were compelled to organize themselves in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the trade, to which it has been reduced within a few years.

The carpenters, who like many other classes of operatives are oppressed by greedy employers, and robbed of half of the price of their labor, are about to make another effort to better their condition, to which they have been aroused by an attempt on the part of their employers to make an additional reduction in the scale of their prices.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appropriation of School Moneys for 1870—Report of the Auditing Committee.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LARREMORE in the Chair.

Miss C. V. HUMMEL was appointed teacher of vocalization in the daily Normal and High School at a salary of $1,200, and JOHN NEAD janitor of said school at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The bill of RICHARD O'GORMAN for searching titles of real estate for the Board, amounting to $5,000, was ordered to be paid.

The Finance Committee sent in a report recommending the granting of a petition signed by several respectable citizens, asking that a subscription of from one to ten cents be taken from each scholar in the Public Schools, for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase a bronze copy of HOUDON's statue of WASHINGTON for the Central Park.

The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee submitted a report recommending that the sum of $3,[illegible] of the School moneys for the year 1870 be appropriated as follows:

Salaries of teachers in ward schools	$[illegible]
Salaries of janitors, cleaning, &c.	105,000
Support of colored schools, salaries, &c.	40,000
Support of evening schools, salaries, &c.	50,000
Support of normal schools, salaries, &c.	30,000
Supplies, books, maps, &c.	125,000
Fuel for ward and evening schools	80,000
Gas for ward and evening schools	10,000
Rents of school premises	15,000
Corporate schools, annual apportionment	15,000
Incidental expenses of Board of Education	30,000
Shop accounts, &c.	5,000
Salaries of clerks, &c., Board of Education	51,000
Incidental expenses of ward schools	20,000
Pianos for ward schools	1,000
Total	$3,[illegible],000

For purchase of sites of new buildings, repairs, leasing buildings, &c., $40,127 25, being the unappropriated balance of the school moneys of 1869.

The report was adopted.

The Auditing Committee reported that the receipts of the Clerk of the Board during the past year were $[illegible] 44, and the payments $[illegible] 62, leaving a balance to the credit of the Board of $[illegible] 72.

The Committee on Supplies reported purchases during the past year amounting to $145,964 66. On the 31st of December, 1868, there were in the Depository books, &c., of the value of $67,966 21, and on the 31st of December, 1869, of the value of $84,059 51.

The report was placed on file and the Board then adjourned.

No Skating Yesterday.

Skaters were doomed to disappointment again yesterday. The frost of the day and night before may have served to nip malarious fevers in the bud, but not to freeze the ponds and rinks. It is impossible to predict anything on the subject, when the Hudson is open all the way to Albany, and since so warm a season was never known before in St. Petersburg for the last 170 years. Not only skaters and rink owners, but ice gatherers also are out of employment.

How Children Should be Governed.

Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., addressed the Liberal Club last evening on the subject of the "Government and Education of Children." He held that for children as for men, that form of government is best which governs least, that children are not responsible for their faults and should therefore be treated leniently; that they have rights; that the club rule does not work well with them; that they should be carefully studied and their natural capacity discovered first before efforts are made to direct their course. In short, it was claimed that individual sovereignty and enlightened self-interest would prove the solution of the problem of governing and educating children.

Examination at the College of the City of New-York.

The oral and written examinations, which were commenced on Monday, were continued yesterday. The Senior Class was examined in constitutional law and Greek by Professors HUNTINGTON and ANDERSON. The Junior Class was examined by Professor COMPTON in analytical mechanics. The Sophomore Class was examined in drawing by Professor KOERNER. The Freshmen were examined in trigonometry, mensuration and surveying by Professor DOCHARTY and Tutors PALMER, SHELDON, GOODWIN, ROBERTS, STRATFORD and FISHER. The Introductory Class was examined in natural history by Professor DRAPER. The examination yesterday was preliminary, and the result will not be determined until after examination of the papers. The Professors, however, expressed themselves well satisfied with the proficiency of the students in the various branches. The President of the College, ALEX. S. WEBB, was present during the examination.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Destruction of a Great Sugar House in Rose-street—A Vast Building in Wooster-street Destroyed—Details of Losses and Insurance.

Yesterday morning this City was visited by two of the most destructive conflagrations that have occurred for many months. The first of them was in the great sugar refinery of OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., Nos. 17, 19, 21 and 23 Rose-street, being a vast building seven stories high, one hundred feet front and about the same in depth. The fire was first discovered in the cellar of No. 23, and as the firemen under District Engineer REYNOLDS were promptly on hand the flames were so vigorously fought that they were got under partial control, and would have been entirely extinguished before any considerable damage had been done had not the vapors from the burning sugar suddenly become so dense and suffocating as to drive the firemen out of the building. This misfortune was inevitable and was followed by fatal consequences, for the flames being for the moment left to themselves rushed through the cellar with inconceivable rapidity and in a moment reached the floor above. From that instant the entire structure was doomed, for it was so honeycombed with hatchways and archways that the fire had free progress in every direction. At this time Chief PERLEY arrived and, seeing the condition of affairs, ordered additional engines to be summoned, and they were immediately on hand; but even this reinforcement, with the entire force ably directed by Chief PERLEY and Engineers BATES, REYNOLDS, ORR and SHAY, was powerless to arrest the flames that were feeding on every part of the vast structure. The difficulties under which the firemen labored were greatly enhanced by the narrowness of the streets, overhung by the lofty walls which, during the later stages of the disaster, swayed to and fro, threatening every instant to fall outward and crush everything below. Captain ALLAIRE, in command of the Fourth Precinct, and the reserves from the adjoining precincts, maintained impenetrable lines at both ends of the street, and thus preserved all the area near the burning building for the use of the firemen. They needed it all, for as the interior burned out they were forced by the threatening aspect of the walls to remove from in front of the fire, and had just succeeded in withdrawing Engine No. 13 from the hydrant in front when the entire walls of all except No. 17 came down with a terrible crash, filling the entire street with the debris. Two men at the moment playing upon the fire, dropped the hose and just saved themselves by darting into the alley-way of the house opposite. No. 15, adjoining, had been crushed in to the second floor, by the side walls of the refinery falling upon the roof, but, with this exception, all the contiguous property was saved almost unscathed.

The fire smouldered for hours after it had spent its force, enveloping the scene of ruin nearly all day in a dense pall of smoke, and requiring constant efforts upon the part of two fire companies to prevent it from endangering the neighboring houses. So late as noon the cellar of No. 23 was an igneous mass, threatening every moment to burst its bounds, and only restrained by great labor and vigilance. It was impossible, therefore, to ascertain precisely the amount of stock that might be saved in a damaged condition from beneath the ruins, but enough was known for the firm to estimate their loss on stock, raw [illegible] $[illegible]; on building, $80,000, and on machinery, $[illegible]—making a total of $[illegible]. This great loss is only partially covered by insurance as follows: On stock—Globe, $[illegible]; Atlantic, $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Eagle, $5,000; Lafayette, $2,500; Relief, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $7,000; Western, of Buffalo, $5,000; Montauk, $[illegible]; Commercial, $[illegible]; Hope, of Providence, $[illegible]; St. Nicholas, $[illegible]; Capital City, of Albany, $5,000; Hope, $5,000; Yonkers, $5,000; New-York Fire, $5,000; Jefferson, $5,000; Clinton, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Pacific, $5,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Columbia, $5,000; Mechanics', $5,000; Westchester County Mutual, $[illegible]; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; Independence, of Boston, $[illegible]; Home, of Hartford, $5,000; Lexington (Mass.), $5,000; Adriatic, $5,000; American, $5,000; Buffalo Fire and Marine, $5,000; Market (New-York), $5,000; making a total of $[illegible]. On machinery there was the following insurance: International, $5,000; Bowery, $2,500; Hoffman, $5,000; Sterling, $5,000; Knickerbocker, $5,000; Broadway, $[illegible]; Mechanics' and Traders', $5,000; City of Hartford, $5,000; New-York Fire, $5,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Excelsior, $5,000; [illegible], $[illegible]; making a total of $[illegible]. The building was insured as follows: Bowery, $2,500; Resolute, $5,000; Kings County, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; Jefferson, $5,000; Grocers', $5,000, and Pacific, $5,000, making a total of $[illegible], giving a grand total of $[illegible] insurance.

It is remarkable that this great disaster is due to a senseless panic among some of the workmen in the refinery. Some kindling wood had been placed by one of the flues to dry, and becoming overheated took fire. The building was liberally supplied with water, and the workmen could have easily extinguished the fire at the outset, but instead of doing as they should, in terror into the street. None of the adjoining houses were insured, except No. 15 Rose-street, a two-story and attic brick, occupied by several families, which was partially crushed by the falling walls, causing a loss altogether of $5,000. The rear wall of the refinery and the south portion of the front wall are still standing, but both are in an extremely dangerous condition, and must be at once taken down.

THE SECOND DISASTER.

At about 3 o'clock in the morning, while the fire in Rose-street was still unsubdued, another alarm was given. In Wooster-street, just below Prince, was a great edifice, Nos. 112 and 114, fifty feet front, one hundred deep, five stories in front and six in the rear, occupied by the Metropolitan Paper Collar Company, except a portion of the top floor, occupied by J. A. CLARK, paper enameler. At the hour named, the third-floor windows of this edifice were seen to be lighted up from within, and the alarm was sent out from the Eighth Precinct Station House, almost immediately opposite, and the engines of the district were quickly on hand under Engineer BRANDON, and were as quickly at work. But the fire was feeding on most inflammable material, and spread with such rapidity that it was evident from the first that the building was doomed. This expectation was not disappointed, and in a few moments the great house was a huge ball of fire. The front walls appeared the strongest, and withstood the assault of the flames remarkably, but those on the side toppled over, and buried beneath the houses on the north and south, both two story and attic brick dwellings. The one on the north, No. 114, suffered the most, being almost utterly demolished by the mass of bricks that fell upon it. The one on the south, No. 110, was more fortunate, but still had the entire rear and all the roof destroyed. There was the same wreck here as in Rose-street. The whole interior was totally consumed and the greater portion of the walls fell, filling the street with great masses of débris. Singularly only one casualty is reported, that of GUSTAVE WILLIAMS, of Engine No. 29, who fell and dislocated his right shoulder.

The losses on the Wooster-street fire are altogether estimated at $212,500. Of this amount, $150,000 is to be charged to the Metropolitan Paper Collar Company in destruction of stock and machinery, and $40,000 to BRUNER & MOORE, the owners, in the loss on building. The occupants had the following insurance:

ON STOCK.

Lion, Cleveland, Ohio	$1,[illegible]
Imperial, London	2,500
Cleveland, Ohio	1,375
Lumbermen's, Chicago	1,375
Pacific, San Francisco	1,375
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco	1,375
Atlantic, Providence	1,375
Charter Oak, Hartford	1,375
Merchants', Hartford	1,375
City, Hartford	1,375
America, Hartford	1,375
Putnam, Hartford	1,375
Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,375
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia	1,375
Providence, Washington, Providence	1,375
Ætna, Hartford	2,[illegible]
People's, Worcester, Mass.	1,375
Home, New-Haven	1,375
Liverpool, London and Globe	10,000
North British and Mercantile	5,000
North British and Mercantile	10,000
Hartford, Hartford, Conn.	2,500
Hartford, Hartford, Conn.	2,500
Phœnix, Hartford, Conn.	2,500
Phœnix, Hartford, Conn.	2,500
Total	$[illegible]

ON MACHINERY, &C.

Lion, of Cleveland, Ohio	$1,400
Imperial, London	1,400
Cleveland, Ohio	1,400
Lumbermen's, Chicago	1,400
Pacific, San Francisco	1,400
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco	1,400
Atlantic, Providence	1,400
Charter Oak, Hartford	1,400
Merchants', Hartford	1,400
City, Hartford	1,400
American, Hartford	1,400
Putnam, Hartford	1,400
Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,400
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia	1,400
Providence, Washington, Providence, Conn.	1,400
Ætna, Hartford	2,800
People's, Worcester, Mass.	1,400
Home, New-Haven	1,400
Total	$[illegible]

The owners of the buildings, BRUNER & MOORE, had them insured as follows:

Pacific	$1,500	Williamsburg City	$[illegible]
Norwich	1,500	Merchants'	2,500
Albany City	1,500	Hope, of Providence	2,500
Commonwealth	2,500	Exchange	2,500
Buffalo City	2,500	People's	2,500
Fireman's Fund	2,500	Buffalo	2,500
Globe	2,500	Fireman's Fund	[illegible]
Western, of Buffalo	2,500	San Francisco	2,500
Montauk, of Brooklyn	2,500		
Total			$[illegible]

C. BOLLES, furniture manufacturer, who owned No. 116, occupying a portion as warerooms and the remainder as a dwelling, lost $15,000 on stock, furniture and building, and is insured as follows: Merchants', $2,500 on stock and household furniture, and on building, Republic, $3,000; People's, of Worcester, Mass., $3,000; Commercial Mutual, of Cleveland, $3,000; Relief, of New-York, $2,000 on rear building.

GEORGE MARSHALL occupied the basement of No. 110 as a restaurant, and the top floor as a dwelling, having only taken possession on the previous day. His loss on stock and furniture is $2,000, on which there is no insurance. WM. MEYERS, the owner of the building, occupied the first floor as a dwelling, and his loss of $5,000 is fully covered by insurance.

No. 118 Wooster-street, was thoroughly drenched with water throughout, inflicting serious damage to the many occupants on the upper floors occupied as tenements. The first floor and basement was occupied by BROOK A. RAYMOND, dealer in [illegible], whose loss by water is estimated at $1,500, covered by insurance. The loss on the building, which is owned by [illegible], is slight. It is insured for $5,000. Some further damage of little consequence was done to various occupants of adjacent houses, but not sufficient to be worthy of special mention. The fire, aside from its destruction of property, was a serious inconvenience to many residents of the upper part of the City, as the Broadway line of cars was interrupted during the greater portion of the day.

THE GLASSON DIVORCE SUIT.

The Case Submitted—Inability of the Jury to Agree—They are Discharged.

The trial of the divorce suit of JOHN J. GLASSON vs. MARGARET A. GLASSON, which has been on trial since Monday last in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge BARNARD and a "struck jury," was concluded yesterday. On Tuesday the testimony was all in, and, at the opening of the Court on Wednesday, Mr. S. G. COURTNEY summed up in behalf of the defendant. His address was long, able and eloquent, during which he referred to the law applicable to actions for divorce on the ground of adultery, as laid down by the statutes of this State, and recapitulated the testimony which had been given by Mrs. HOWELL, her daughter ELIZABETH, and MARY WALLACE, the servant, on one side, and by Mr. JOHN B. HOWELL, young Mr. GLASSON, and others, on the part of the defence.

Mr. JOHN E. PORTER, for the plaintiff, made the closing argument. During his address of about two hours, which was listened to with the closest attention by a large audience, he alluded to the attack which had been made by the other side upon the character and conduct of the witness MARY WALLACE, a servant in Mr. HOWELL's family at Providence, R. I. He said he could not forget that this witness belonged to the same sex as that of his own mother; the other side had christened her a "kitchen scullion;" the Court, the Jury, and the speaker could not but have seen that this witness was of Irish nationality and a Roman Catholic in her religion. She came of a noble race—one about which there was much to admire, and some qualities of that people the native-born American might do well to imitate. The Catholic religion he respected; a large number of its devotees were honest, sincere and faithful to its teachings. An ordinary Catholic servant girl as we find them now, is taught by her religious teachers that adultery and false swearing are two of the most heinous crimes of the decalogue. They are taught that their own damnation is sealed if they commit offences of such magnitude; and, said Mr. PORTER, there is no man on this jury, perhaps not a person within the sound of my voice, but who can testify to the fact that this very doctrine, taught as it constantly is by the ministers and priests of this religious denomination, is the salvation of our servants, the security of our property, and the preservation of the secrets of our homes.

Judge BARNARD delivered a brief charge to the jury on the questions of law as applicable to this case. After an absence of an hour and ten minutes the jurors returned into Court, and the foreman announced that they were unable to agree.

Judge BARNARD—Well, gentlemen, you say all that you are unable to agree. In such a case as this, if you, intelligent gentlemen as you are, could not agree in five minutes, there is no probability that you could in five years. You are therefore discharged.

It is understood that they stood seven for plaintiff, and five for defendant.

The Death of Judge Moncrief—Proceedings in the Superior Court.

The death of JAMES MONCRIEF, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, which occurred in this City, Monday, caused by dropsy of the chest, was announced in the Superior Court yesterday. At the opening of the Court, Chief Justice BARBOUR presiding, Mr. EDWARD F. [illegible] rose, and in a few feeling words eulogized the late Judge MONCRIEF, and moved that the Court adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory. The motion was seconded by Mr. [illegible]. Chief Justice BARBOUR granted the motion, and in doing so said: "As one of my old friends and associates is gone. Of the five Judges who sat on the bench with me six years ago, three have passed away—Judge WHITE, Chief Justice ROBERTSON, and now Brother MONCRIEF—all brilliant, just, upright Judges, pure-minded and good men. I feel their loss. In the morning of life, when our friends are taken from us by death, we may supply their places. But when we pass beyond the meridian, and our shadows lengthen towards the grave, the places of those associates who drop away from our sides are less easily filled. The death of my old friend strikes more deeply into my heart. It is not only a loss to me and to others of his own personal friends, but to the profession which he adorned. He was an eminent jurist, an excellent and popular Judge—popular not merely because of the general correctness and unexceptionable uprightness of his decisions, but because of his remarkable suavity and courtesy of manner, a matter in which many of us fail."

The Clerk will, therefore, enter on the minutes an order that out of respect to the memory of Judge MONCRIEF the Court do now adjourn.

The Court was accordingly adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration were in session at No. 145 Broadway, yesterday, for a short time. Among the members present was Mr. JAMES LYNCH, recently elected President of the Irish Emigrant Society, in place of Mr. O'GORMAN, resigned. A report was made by the Secretary, informing the Board that he had received ten applications for return passages for immigrants. On motion of Mr. LOUTREL the matter was referred to the General Agent with power. An appropriation of $200 was made for the relief of JAMES SHANAHAN, one of the porters and visitors of the Board, he having lost the most of his property by fire on Tuesday evening. The Commissioners then adjourned.

The number of immigrants landed at this port between Jan. 26 and Feb. 2 was 667, making a total of 4,224 since the 1st ult. The number of arrivals during the same period last year was 5,079. The financial statement of the Commissioners shows a receipt of $2,367 within the past week, the aggregate receipts so far during the year being $14,933 63. The disbursements since Jan. 26 were $[illegible] 22.

The Eighteenth-Street Distillery Case.

The hearing in the West Eighteenth-street distillery case, in which Alderman JAMES BARKER, IGNATZ BLABY and S. C. BAMBERGER, the joint proprietors, are charged with committing frauds on the revenue, was continued yesterday. JOHN FOGEL, of No. 238 West Forty-first-street, JOHN FALDEMAN, of No. 241 Thirty-seventh-street, and ROBERT SMITH were placed on the witness stand for the purpose of proving the charge against the defendants. They gave testimony, however, which Assistant District-Attorney PURDY and Mr. WARWICK MARTIN represented to be very different from the statements which they had previously made to them. During the examination the Commissioner emphatically denied that there was any truth in the charge of blackmail made against Mr. W. MARTIN, the complainant in the case. Another sitting in the case will be held this afternoon.

Tournament at the Brooklyn Chess Club.

In this tourney, which commenced about two weeks ago, already upwards of eighty games have been played. Every evening a few games are added to the list, but the regular club nights being Wednesday and Saturday, it follows that more games are contested on those evenings. Several distinguished players from New-York are taking part in the proceedings, among others Captain MCKENZIE, Mr. J. MASON and the Williamsburg Champion, Major WERNICH. Mr. BRENNINGER still maintains his position at the head of the list, he having won twelve games without the loss of a single one.

The score of the most successful players is, at present, as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
T. E. Brenninger	12	0
C. A. Gilberg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr. White	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Perrin	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Munoz	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Chadwick	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. A. DeCom	[illegible]	[illegible]

Soldiers' Bounty Claims.

Over fifty Union soldiers, or their widows, have appeared before Commissioner BETTS within a short time past, for the purpose of making depositions in regard to the bounty money which is claimed to be due from the Government. The applicants are all victims of the grievous swindles which were perpetrated by HERMAN and other bounty agents some time ago. It is claimed that the Sub-Treasury in this City had no right to pay the money over to the agents, because the checks on which they were obtained were not indorsed in a proper manner—that is by the soldiers. The depositions which have been taken will be sent to the Court of Claims, at Washington, there to await settlement. The following are the names of some of the applicants: Bernard Gorden, James Lewis, Benjamin Wil-

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Full History of the Relapsing Fever—The Street-Cleaning Operations.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President LINCOLN being in the chair. The chief object of interest was the report of Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS on the relapsing fever, in which he says:

[illegible]

The report closes with a number of valuable recommendations and suggestions for the treatment of the disease.

The Commissioners listened with great attention to the delivery of this report, and to the suggestions made orally by Dr. HARRIS for the cure and extirpation of the disease. In connection with his remarks on this subject, he submitted a recommendation that no permits be at present granted for the occupation of cellars for human habitation. Upwards of 200 of the largest and worst of the lodging house cellars have been vacated, cleaned and closed as habitations during the past twelve months. The whole subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A report was made in regard to street cleaning, from which it appears that under the resolution of the Board the following streets have been cleaned: First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, from First-avenue to Lewis-street; Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, from First-avenue to Avenue D; Avenues A, B, C and D, from Houston to Sixth-street; Monroe and Cherry streets, from Montgomery to Jackson-street; ... Delancey, Stanton and East Houston, Norfolk, Suffolk and Jackson, from Pitt to Goerck; Ridge, Pitt, Sheriff and Scammell, through their entire length. All the work had been done under the personal supervision of Dr. MORRIS, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, at a total cost of $500. In connection with this subject a communication was received from HENRY SMITH, President of the Avenue C Railroad, complaining that in certain parts of Avenue C the dirt and filth is six inches deep. The matter was referred to the contractor for cleaning the streets.

A petition was received asking that the Board proceed against the Fifth-avenue concrete pavement as a nuisance dangerous to the public health, which was referred to the counsel with directions to ascertain the powers of the Board in the matter. After the transaction of some unimportant business and remarks from Judge VAN VORST in reference to the alleged nuisance caused by the works of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, the Board adjourned.

One Method of Saving Life on Railroads.

An exhibition of the merits of a new invention, certainly of great value if it accomplishes all that is claimed for it, took place yesterday at the office of the Wallace Manufacturing Company, No. 33 Broad-street, before a large number of railroad engineers and others, who expressed great satisfaction with the results. It is a novel contrivance for coupling cars automatically, and preventing "telescoping" in case of accident, invented by a gentleman in this City, and, as a life saving instrument on railroads, is deserving of public attention, while as one designed to save money, time and labor—three valuable commodities on a railroad—it commends itself to those interested in the management of the iron highways.

The advantages of this platform and coupling are claimed to be as follows: The services of four men are required to connect cars with the ordinary coupling, i. e., the engineer, brakeman, link-adjuster and signaler; with the WALLACE platform and coupling in use, the engineer, unaided, backs his train against the desired car, and the connection is made automatically and without any delay. The coupling of cars being automatic, the mutilation and killing of men employed in the ordinary process of coupling is wholly avoided. The small space ... required between the platforms shortens the length of the train. The ends of the car projecting through the platforms give them equal resisting strength with the body of the car, and when the springs of the draw-head are exhausted by pressure, the buffer heads and "telescoping," and consequently destruction of cars and loss of life, in events of collision, are rendered impossible. If a car gets off the track the peculiar construction of this coupling causes it to become detached, and thus prevents it drawing the train from the track and the destruction of life and property that inevitably follows. Uncoupling can be readily effected while in motion.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

Another Case of Alleged Embezzlement—The Cashier, George Judson, in Trouble—His Arrest.

Another case of embezzlement in the Brooklyn Post Office has just come to light. The alleged offender is GEORGE JUDSON, cashier. It was partially well known that there was a leak in the carriers' account, but the matter was too mysterious for the Postmaster to solve, so it was referred to Special Agent JAMES GAYLOR. It appears that the money collected by the carriers on unpaid or unstamped matter delivered by them was handed to the cashier on their return to the office. Otherwise they were expected to return the unpaid matter. The manner in which the cashier is supposed to have carried on the operations with which he is charged was by giving the carriers credit for more unpaid matter than they returned to the office. If a carrier took out $5 worth of unpaid matter and returned $1 worth, on which he had been unable to collect postage, he would hand it to the cashier, together with the $4 worth of matter. Then, if he should be credited with returning the whole $5 worth, the $4 in money could be appropriated. The amount of matter taken out by the carrier was written down on a slate by a clerk, and then handed to the cashier, who, if inclined to be dishonest, could be. This was the opportunity that Mr. JUDSON had, and which, it is said, he embraced. He was arrested on Tuesday evening and taken before United States Commissioner JONES, when he furnished $2,000 bail to appear yesterday for examination. Accordingly he appeared before the Commissioner yesterday, and was again admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for examination on the 15th inst. On Tuesday evening Postmaster BOOTH examined ten of the letter carriers, from whom he ascertained that of the sums handed in by them during that day upwards of $9 had not been accounted for. It cannot be ascertained to what extent these operations have gone on, but it is supposed that they have been progressing for years from small to larger amounts. The accused is about 42 years of age; was first appointed about twelve years ago under Postmaster PECK, and commenced to act as cashier towards the end of Postmaster LINCOLN's administration. He has a wife and family. He was, until this transaction was discovered, considered one of the most reliable men in the office. When Mr. BOOTH became Postmaster, JUDSON gave bonds in $5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, his bondsmen being Hon. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER and JAMES LOTT.

Kings County Supervisors.

The Kings County Supervisors yesterday resolved that the Penitentiary Committee be authorized to have the grounds mapped.

The keeper of the Sixteenth Ward Armory had his salary fixed at $1,000 per annum.

A proposition to fix the salary of the keeper of the Morgue at $1,000 a year was referred.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, asking for the appointment of an assistant, which was referred.

Supervisor COOK moved that the Law Committee be directed to give three months notice to the tenants of buildings on the Court House property to remove from the same.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 13 yeas to 12 nays.

Supervisor CROOKE moved that the Board agree to pay the Coroners $10 for each inquest held by them, in lieu of all other fees, dating from Feb. 1. Carried by a vote of 16 yeas to 8 nays.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 28—Boyd vs. Martin. No. 39—Jarvis vs. Hart.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, P. J., and Curtis and Gross, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Feldman vs. Gebhard.	12	The Chesbire Bar. Co. vs. Luligan.
2	Kellogg vs. Leslie.	13	Pagney vs. De Mare.
3	Heidelberg vs. Starke.	14	Smith vs. Valentine.
4	Read vs. Chaffee.	15	Carty vs. Sweeny.
5	Parish vs. Marsden.	16	Eldridge vs. Eldridge.
6	Same vs. Same.	17	Greenfield vs. Masse.
7	Same vs. Same.	18	Blum vs. McDonald.
8	Harrington vs. Hunt.	19	Farragher vs. Lentell.
9	Forty-second-street and Grand-st. Railroad Co. vs. ...	20	Same vs. Same.
		21	Kleeberg vs. Leavitt.
		22	Flannagan vs. Leavitt.
11	Liddle vs. Barrett.	23	Higgins vs. Walsh.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 51—*Henry Pelham vs. David C. Rose et al.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—This cause grew out of the confiscation of the property of the plaintiff under the act of July, 1862, ... [illegible]

... McGregor, Wells and Douglas for plaintiff; Geo. F. Edmunds for the United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

THE BININGER CASE—CONFLICT BETWEEN A STATE AND FEDERAL COURT.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning Judge WOODRUFF said he had agreed to hear the case of Clark and Bininger, and inquired if the parties were ready.

[illegible]

The argument is to be continued on Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 2.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—EFFORTS TO HAVE JUDGE INGRAHAM'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

Mooney vs. The British Commercial Life Insurance Company.—As our readers are already aware, proceedings were instituted some time since by policy holders of the above-named Company for the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Francis H. Bixby was appointed a receiver, and it was shown that there were in the hands of the Insurance Department at Albany nearly $250,000 of this Company's funds. ... [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Ordered, That all causes heretofore marked off term, in this part, be placed on the day calendar for the first Monday of February Term, 1870; that if any such causes be omitted from that day calendar by the Clerk, the same may be placed on the calendar at the opening of the Court on that day at the request of either party; that the first fifteen causes on said day calendar will be called for trial, and the others for disposition either by putting off the term on consent, or on motion for cause shown, or by setting them for trial on some day in term, either by consent or order of the Court; any cause set down for trial on a day agreed on will not be further postponed, except on a good showing to be shown by affidavit.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 2.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

A somewhat firmer Gold movement was reported early in the day, the price advancing to 121¼, under rather lower London quotations for United States Five-twenties, and a steadier market for Foreign Exchange. The purchasing inquiry was more general, though not for large amounts, at the going rates. Towards the close a freer offering led to a slight reaction, and the final rate was 121¼. To-morrow a million of Government Gold will be disposed of under the regulations mentioned in our last. The Customs at this port, to-day, were nearly half a million, and for the first three days of the current week, $1,144,000. The Coin Interest disbursements of the day were $116,000. The Specie shipments were unimportant, only $17,400 by the Hansa, for Europe. The Foreign Exchanges were quoted strong, though not active, on the basis of 109 for prime 60-day Sterling Bills, which was the prevailing quotation.

To the leading Street houses Money was available at 5@6 per cent., to the full extent of their needs, though some exceptional negotiations were reported as low as 4 and as high as 7 per cent. on call. The dealings in prime to good commercial paper were moderate in amount, having been limited, in part, by the comparatively small offerings of such grades, which were rated at from 7@8½ per cent. per annum. The City bank exchanges were $106,... and the resulting balances, $4,394,300. The currency reserve of the Government office was increased to $4,095,697, a gain of about a quarter of a million since yesterday. Nearly three millions were added to the coin balance, largely by transfers from other points.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2.

General balance yesterday	$79,961,305 35
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	127,739 32
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	448,961 61
Currency payments	212,903 94
Currency balance	83,000,206 07
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	490,000 00

No forenoon call of Funds, Bonds or Stocks was made at the Stock Exchange, the members having resolved to be present at the funeral of their late associate, Mr. M. W. ROGERS, who was buried to-day. Limited dealings were reported outside of the Exchange, at prices which indicated a buoyant market. At the afternoon call of the Board last, the transactions were on an enlarged scale, with a general improvement in values. Of the railways, the Vanderbilt Stocks, Lake Shore, and Northwest were the favorites. The earnings of the Northwestern Company for the fourth week in January were reported as within about fifty thousand dollars of the corresponding week of last year—the actual figures having been $285,... in 1870, as against $305,730 in 1869. The return was regarded as unexpectedly favorable, and gave additional strength to the speculation in the shares, both common and preferred. Of the miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail, Quicksilver and Western Union Telegraph were the features. The Express stocks did not attract much attention. The Street operations in Rock Island exhibited a less active movement in this specialty, but with renewed firmness in the price, which advanced to 115¾, and closed steadily at 115.

In the Public Funds rather more animation was reported, at slightly better prices. Of the coin-bearing bonds, the long Sixes of 1881 and the later 5-20s, particularly the coupon issue of 1867, were most sought after, largely for investment purposes. A fairly active call was noted for the Currency Sixes. All the Fund issues were in light supply in the open market, and at the close bidding was of a confident temper. The Debt Statement, showing the steady progress of liquidation, was even more favorably spoken of.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	113¼	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114⅞
American Gold Coin	121⅛	121¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	47⅝	46½
North Carolina Bonds, new	24	25
New-York Central and Hudson	96¼	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91¼	94½
Reading Railroad	95¾	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	115
Northwestern Common	72¼	73⅞
Northwestern Preferred	89	89
Pacific Mail Company	39½	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	86	86¼
St. Paul Common	73	73¼
Lake Shore	84⅞	86⅜
Erie	24⅛	24⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	26⅛
New-Jersey Central	98¼	98⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

State bonds were in lively request. The new Tennessee Sixes, North and South Carolina Sixes, Old Virginia Sixes, Missouri Sixes, Georgia Sevens, and Louisiana Levee Sixes were dealt in with unusual freedom and confidence, all closing decidedly stronger in price. The following bids were made for State Bonds:

[illegible]

The Railway Mortgages showed much steadiness as to price, though without notable activity. The offerings were light. Central Pacifics were firm at 94⅝@95. Union Pacifics sold at 83½@84.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

Bank Stocks were quiet, but quoted firm, the bids having been as follows:

New-York	134	Hanover	105
Manhattan	155	Irving	125
Merchants'	122½	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Grocers'	100
Union	135	East River	105
America	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
City	210	Corn Exchange	133
Phenix	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
North River	90	St. Nicholas	121
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Commonwealth	110
Fulton	155	Importers' & Traders'	142½
Greenwich	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
National	115	Central National	112
State of New-York	105	Fourth National	103
Commerce	122½	Ninth National	103
Ocean	80	Tenth National	105
Mercantile	115	Oriental	150
Bank of Republic	110	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n	111
Bank of North Amer	100½		

Brooklyn Water Loan Sixes were sold at 92.

Messrs. HOWE & MACY offer for sale a limited amount of the eighteen year 8 ₰ cent. bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., at 90 ₰ cent. and accrued interest. The interest is payable in this City in January and July.

The New-York Life Insurance Company, in its annual statement for 1869, shows that the cash assets at the close of the year were $12,... against $10,... on Jan. 1, 1869. During the year 13,717 policies were issued, insuring .... From the undivided surplus of $1,... the Board of Trustees have declared a dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus." Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has declared a cash Dividend of 5 ₰ Cent., free, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable March 1, at the office of M. K. JESUP & Co.

The *Albany Argus*, of Feb. 2, mentions the early death of one of the most promising of the young business men of Albany:

"We record this morning, with heartfelt regret, the death of ... He was a young gentleman of excellent character, and of rare business qualities, and he possessed, in an enviable degree, the highest respect and love of all who knew him. His early death will cause deep sorrow in every circle where he was known, and his useful and blameless life will long be remembered by his companions as a most shining example."

The Whale Fishery of 1869.

The *Whalemen's Shipping List* of Feb. 1, in its annual review, says:

[illegible]

Of the 109 whalers that have arrived during the year, only about one-quarter may be said to have made profitable returns; even those, at present prices, would barely have saved their owners from a loss.

The new year opens with another reduction in the fleet, both in number of vessels and tonnage. The whole number of American vessels engaged in the whale fishery, Jan. 1, 1870, is 218 ships and barks, 25 brigs, 81 schooners, with 73,137 tons, against 233 ships and barks, 25 brigs, 80 schooners, with 84,519 tons, same time in 1869, showing a decrease of 15 vessels and 1,382 tons, only 25 of which grows out of remeasurement. As showing the extraordinary falling off in ten years, we give the following figures:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Tonnage.
1870	218	25	81	73,137
1860	505	19	45	176,842

An apparent difference of 103,705 tons, but owing to loss by remeasurement, the actual loss in tonnage is 93,000 tons; showing in the ten years a decrease of 55 ₰ cent. We predict a further deduction in the fleet the present year, unless prices materially improve. At present there are eight whalers at this port for sale, and a large number of schooners at Provincetown and other ports.

The Atlantic fishery, taken as a whole, was less successful than in former years; the average catch being 12 ₰ cent. less than for three years previous, while the instances of good catches have been largely reduced.

We give below a statement of the Atlantic Sperm fishery for the past four years:

	Number of Vessels.	Total Catch. bbls.	Average. bbls.
1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	132
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	128
1869	[illegible]	17,672	113

About one-fourth of the catch was taken in the South Atlantic.

The fleet to cruise in the North and South Atlantic, will not probably exceed 125 vessels, against an average of three years previously, of 164 vessels. This being brought about by the reduced average catch and reduced prices, and is chiefly shown in the Provincetown fleet, where seven have already been withdrawn, and fifteen others are in port there, a number of which it is contemplated withdrawing.

Importations of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States in 1869.

[illegible]

Stock of Oil and Whalebone in the United States, Jan. 1, 1870.

[illegible]

Stock of Oil and Bone on hand on the 1st of January for the last eleven years.

[illegible]

Imports from 1860 to 1870.

[illegible]

Exports of Sperm Oil and Whalebone from the United States for the last ten years.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ $100,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $..... The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1869, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $... The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election." The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 95, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, Bankers, No. 12 William-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

[illegible]

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand and quite firm; sales, 1,516 bags by the *Brasileira*, and 1,000 bags by the *Hermes*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 20¾c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@19½c.; Rio, 8c.@11c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 18c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@9⅞c., gold, ₰ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Grand total, bags	135,076	63,008
Grand total, mats	25,143	12,857

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,837 bales, including 1,282 bales to shippers, 1,015 bales to spinners, and 30 bales to speculators. Also, 1,750 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales Low Middling, for February, at 24⅛c.; 300 bales do., for March, at 24⅜c.; 500 bales do., for April, at 25⅛c.@25¼c.; 450 bales do., for June, at 25⅝c.@25⅞c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed in price, on a very light trade. ... [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand, mainly for shipment, and, under free offerings, has been quoted lower and somewhat irregular. ... [illegible]

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at about former rates, including New-York at 8c.@20c.; Eastern at 8c.@20c.; Ohio at 8c.@20c.; Michigan at 8c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 8c.@20c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, 5c.@8c., ₰ lb. Receipts to-day, 8 bales; exports, ... bales.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand at firm prices. ... [illegible]

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited for all kinds, at weak and irregular prices. New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 68c.@80c. ₰ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@28c.	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@38c.	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	40c.@45c.	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

OILS—Have been generally quiet but steady. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 70; Bleached Sperm, at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 88c.@90c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 57c.@58c.; Spermaceti at 42c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been more call for Crude, mainly for export, on the basis of 16¾c.@17c., chiefly at 16⅞c., in bulk, here, for early delivery, with sales reported of some 4,500 bbls., 31½c.@32c., in shipping order, and 33c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₰ gallon. ... Refined Oil has been quoted about steady, but the dealings have been unimportant, ...

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale at reduced prices, but closed rather more steadily, with symptoms of a reviving inquiry. ... [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of ... lbs. Tallow at ... [illegible]

WHISKY—Is dull and drooping. Sales, ... bbls., in lots, at 98c.@99c. ₰ gallon. Receipts, ... bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day, and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton at ...d. by sail, and ...d., by steamer, ₰ lb.; 4,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 4½d. ₰ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon at 30s. ₰ ton. For London, 400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₰ bbl.; 60 bales Hops on private terms, ₰ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning trade was brisk in horned Cattle, Sheep and Calves. Milch Cows were dull, although among those on sale there were some fine animals, especially two small, neat Cows of the Kerry breed. Prices ranged as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17c.@18c. ₰ lb.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ₰ lb.; second quality, 14c.@15½c. ₰ lb.; third quality, 13c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Some very rough Canada Bulls sold at 11c. ₰ lb. Highest price, 18c. ₰ lb.; lowest price, 11c. ₰ lb. This day's average, 15½c. ₰ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

No fresh sales to-day. Weekly report of Sheep sold by ABBOTT & LAMON for week ending Jan. 29, 1870: ... Weekly report of Sheep sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending Feb. 1, 1870: 4,126 Sheep; ... Trade a trifle better than last week.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th st. OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. 14th-st., near 6th-av. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading character by Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS. (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner 30th-st. Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st., corner Irving-place. ANNUAL CHARITY BALL. Under the auspices of prominent ladies of New-York.

APOLLO HALL. 28th-st., near Broadway. EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

HALL OF THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. 23d-st. and 4th-av. CONCERT. Artists: Miss Anna Mehlig, Mme. Salvotti, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. Charles Werner and others.

LEEDS ART GALLERY. No. 817 Broadway. EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested to do so.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A public meeting in Paris, on Tuesday night, was dissolved by the Police because a speaker compared M. OLLIVIER to Judas Iscariot....A proposition to empower the Presidents of the French Chambers to demand an armed force to insure freedom of debate was rejected....License has been granted to perform VICTOR HUGO's dramas in Paris....The Paris Patrie says the rumored reduction of the French army is groundless....Much dissatisfaction is felt by Americans residing in Paris at the tardy delivery of their papers. Yesterday papers overdue a week were distributed....A Vienna dispatch says the Archduchess ELIZABETH of Austria has fled to America....Dr. DUBS has been chosen President of the Swiss Confederation....Seven members of the Ecumenical Council have died and four have left since the convening of that body at Rome. Dr. DOLLINGER has received the congratulations of the University of Breslau for his protest against the dogma of infallibility....The British Treasury Department has paid £726,000 sterling for the cable between England and Germany, as the first movement in taking possession of the telegraph lines of the country....A London dispatch says a letter from a British naval officer on the coast of Africa contains a report that Dr. LIVINGSTONE had been burned as a wizard by a chief in the interior.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CHANDLER stated that he was a "non-inflationist." The Railway bills granting public lands for a road from Maine to Oregon, and extending the time for the completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway, were each, on motion, taken up, and, after some discussion, laid over. The Currency bill was finally disposed of. The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were adopted. Mr. MORTON, as a compromise, allowing a change in his amendment, acted on the day before, fixing the amount of currency to be withdrawn from States having an excess at $20,000,000 instead of $13,000,000. The bill was passed by a vote of 39 to 23. The bill providing for a transfer of naval appropriations was again discussed and again laid over. Mr. HOWE made a speech in advocacy of his bill to more effectually preserve our neutral relations, referring particularly in his remarks to the present position of the Cuban question. After he had concluded, considerable discussion arose as to whether the debate on the bill should proceed further, or whether the Census bill should be taken up. No conclusion was reached, and at 4:15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House Messrs. POLAND, GARFIELD and COX were appointed Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. A number of petitions were presented and several bills introduced of no particular interest. Among the resolutions was one offered by Mr. LOGAN looking to the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Two or three bills of a personal character were reported and passed. The bill establishing a uniform system of naturalization was reported and recommitted. The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the resolution in reference to American citizens imprisoned abroad for political reasons led to a long debate. No action, however, was taken on the subject, and it went over for the day. In Committee of the Whole the Senate bill for the relief of the poor in the District of Columbia, appropriating $50,000 therefor, was discussed at length, but without final action on the bill, the House, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, was reported. Among the bills introduced was one requiring the signature of a passenger, consignee or consignor to exempt public carriers from liability. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the quality of gas in New-York, also of one to charter a gas company between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets.

In the Assembly the bill to provide for the revision of the statutes was reported. The bill to change the name of the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad Company, and that amending the act providing for the government of the City of New-York were passed. Bills were introduced to charter the Brooklyn Market Company, and authorizing various street improvements in that city. A bill was introduced by Mr. FREAR to reorganize the local government of New-York City, which was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. Among the other bills introduced were one authorizing a public market in the Twenty-first Ward, New-York; to repeal the act of last session relating to the Erie, Hudson River, Harlem and New-York Central Railroads; to repeal the act chartering the New-York Hansom Cab Company. After debate the resolutions urging a reduction of pay and mileage of members of Congress, and the abolition of the franking privilege, were adopted.

GENERAL.

News from Mexico, by way of New-Orleans and Brownsville, represents affairs there to be gloomy, the revolution to be strengthening, and the Government unable to suppress the movements which are in progress in the States of Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro and Michoacan.

The new Army Register, corrected to Sept. 1, 1869, has just been issued by the War Department.

Patents for lands due the Oregon Central Railroad for twenty miles just completed from East Portland to Multnomah County, Oregon, have been ordered by the President.

JOHN D. LANG, of Vassalborough, Me., has been appointed one of the ten Commissioners of the Indian Department under the act of April 10, 1869.

The Maine House of Representatives has directed its Committee on Legal Reform to inquire into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

A Convention of colored men will meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22d inst.

A mob in Springfield, Ky., took two men accused of rape from the jail, and hanged them. In a subsequent attack the other prisoners defended themselves. One of them secured the pistol of one of the mob, and with it routed the assailants.

The Republicans of the Second Wisconsin District have nominated DAVID ATWOOD, of Madison, for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HOPKINS.

The Dominion Government is preparing an expedition to the Winnepeg region, to proceed on the opening of Spring, in boats thirty-six feet long, six feet wide and three feet deep, a large number of which have just been ordered.

The town of New-Haven, Conn., has voted, by 197 to 181, in favor of postponing indefinitely the question of loaning its credit to the "Air Line Railroad."

Efforts are put forth in St. Louis, Mo., to close the theatres there on Sunday night.

LOCAL.

A man named GEORGE JUDSON, who for some time past has held the position of clerk and cashier in the Brooklyn Post Office, has been arrested, charged with appropriating and converting to his own use a large amount of public money which had been intrusted to his safe keeping. The exact amount has not yet been made public.

The funeral services of JAMES MONCRIEF, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, who died in this City Tuesday, in the 68th year of his age, will take place at the Reformed Church, Washington-square, to-morrow at 10 A. M.

The missing Wyckoff children were found yesterday morning under a shelving rock, two miles from their home. The bodies were partially eaten by the crows.

In the Glasson divorce case yesterday the jury, after deliberating over an hour, were unable to agree and the Court discharged them. They stood seven for plaintiff and five for defendant.

There were 657 immigrants landed at this Port since Jan. 28, making a total of 4,224 who have arrived since the 1st ult.

The Case of Mississippi—An Opportunity for Congress.

It is understood that the Reconstruction Committee will meet to-day to take up the case of Mississippi, and to consider the bill declaring that State entitled to representation. An opportunity is now offered to Congress for retrieving the blunders it made in the treatment of Virginia, and for setting itself right before the South and the country. Virginia presented herself before Congress in good faith, asking for prompt and generous treatment at its hands. She was received, from a variety of causes which we need not now rehearse, with ill-deserved coldness, and encountered a spirit of suspicion, fault-finding and exaction totally unjustified by the facts in her case, and at variance, we believe, with the general sympathies of the country.

Mississippi now gives Congress a chance to repair this former error, so far as it can be repaired, by the display of a generous and confiding temper. This State has done all that the Reconstruction acts required it to do. It has adopted a Constitution republican in form and in spirit. Its action has been in harmony with Congressional legislation. The delegation it has chosen, both to the Senate and the House, is composed of members eligible to seats in those bodies. To all intents and purposes, it has conformed to the programme laid down by Congress as preliminary to admission, and has done so in good faith. Let Congress but meet the State by equal good faith, and with a cordial greeting, and it will relieve itself in great measure of the odium connected with its early reception of Virginia. It should take pains to show the country that it can do something else than give the cold shoulder to returning States, and that it will meet an honest compliance with its own terms in a spirit of friendship and magnanimity.

With regard to Texas, the same policy should be pursued. In this case, matters are not so far advanced as in the case of Mississippi; but the principle of cordial welcome to the full sisterhood of States is the same in both instances. In matters so grave, the question of party ought not to arise; and yet, even on grounds of party expediency, the policy of hearty greeting is the only true one. There is no better way of making Mississippi permanently Republican than to treat her with confidence; and while this recognition of good faith will strengthen the party in every Southern State, it will do so still more effectually in the Union at large.

All the guarantees that can be got are now secured. The policy of the future is to heal the war-wounds, and let the era of the "more perfect Union" begin. Since sooner or later every State will be in the full enjoyment of its rights and privileges, the sooner the better for us all. The true move for Congress is the forward move—not to wait to dole out its concessions, but to give them freely. The substantial safety of the Fifteenth Amendment renders the entire work of pledges and securities for the future as complete as human wisdom can make it. To higgle about possibilities, to contrive hypothetical cases requiring future action, is unworthy and unstatesmanlike. No foresight can provide for such minutiæ of detail, and whatever pledges or precautions have not now been secured are not worth securing.

Congress, we repeat, has now, in the cases of Mississippi and Texas, a good opportunity to act promptly and generously. It should do more than accept these States. It should make their acceptance, and the reentry of their representatives, the occasion for a general proclamation of amnesty. Let the whole matter be settled at a single blow. Instead of peddling out pardons piecemeal any longer, let all political disabilities be struck off at once, so that the work of reconstruction may be sound and complete. If the Forty-first Congress would do this, it would make its present session forever memorable in the history of the country.

Retrenchment the Prime Duty at Washington.

There can no longer be any honest doubt as to the general sentiment of the country in favor of reduced taxation. The demand for it is plain, pointed and almost unanimous; and it is backed, too, by a public opinion as decided in this respect as it has been confiding and self-sacrificing during the war. Nor is this demand any the less patriotic, because it is somewhat peremptory in seeking relief from present burdens. It is to be hoped that Congress will meet the claims of the people in this matter in a spirit and manner befitting a subject of such paramount importance.

As a correlative question, we are glad to note that retrenchment, in a genuine and substantial form, is attracting more than ordinary public attention; because no scheme of relief can be complete into whose consideration this does not enter as a leading element. Rigorously and comprehensively applied, it will not only contribute materially to lighten the load of taxation, but add no little strength to other assurances against any possible drawbacks or contingencies of a material reduction. It is the handmaid of a wise Administration of our finances. It becomes an obligation, also, from another and more general point of view. A Government which is lavish, or even incautious in its expenditures; which uses the public money less carefully or prudently than it would private money under analogous conditions; which, in a word, does not hold itself as firmly and conscientiously bound by fixed principles of economy as any merchant or private corporation, cannot be said to be in a healthy state.

The present Administration has made satisfactory progress in reducing the working expenses of the Government. The knife has been mercilessly at work in the Departments, and a vast number of useless or dispensable branches have been lopped off. To a certain extent this policy has been carried out generally in the customs, internal revenue and other branches of the service; but nothing like so radically as under the immediate supervision of the heads of Departments and Bureaus in Washington. And yet it is clear that the same necessity for as thorough work in this behalf exists elsewhere, and that it can be as safely and advantageously done everywhere else as at the seat of Government. Anything like rigid scrutiny will reveal the fact that there still remain places filled, and well paid for out of the National Treasury, which are practical sinecures. While one such is left there should be no pause in the operation of that political surgery so healthfully exercised on the supernumerary officers in the Departments. It must be self-evident that so long as any number of subordinate revenue officials, in this or that district, find abundant time—even after properly discharging their official duties—for the regular and almost continuous prosecution of some private business or profession; and so long as other numbers of worthy and willing men in our custom houses are consumed with ennui a third or fourth of their moderate business hours for want of something to do, the relations between the amount of service required and the servitors,—between the work done and the money paid for it,—need further and nicer adjustment.

The Administration has gone through the executive offices in Washington, and said, in substance, to its subordinates: "An honest day's work for a fair day's wages." That watchword, honestly spoken, has exiled the drones and parasites from the public service, and thus far saved a large amount of the people's money; and the public business is still as well, nay, better, because more conscientiously and spiritedly done. Just as soon as the same principle—excluding all extrinsic and non-essential considerations—shall be as earnestly applied to each separate Federal office throughout the country, so soon will one of the weightiest problems of retrenchment, and even of reform, in our entire civil service be practically solved.

There are limits, of course, to even the widest and most inexorable exercise of this power on the part of the Executive. Congress has a complementary and by far a less restricted part to play in this matter of national economy. And on this account its action, at the present juncture, acquires additional interest and significance. There is no reason to distrust the temper of that body, and no distrust is intended to be conveyed in saying that its duty in regard to retrenchment has a much larger range than the most critical analysis and verification, or even cutting down, of Appropriation bills—good and essential as that may be. Just now it is a fit subject of inquiry whether any of the offices existing by express terms of law, and which—even though they should be known to be superfluous—the Administration is barred by statute from laying a hand upon, can be safely dispensed with. Does the public interest really require to have kept up, in the diffused and specific form originally established, nearly the whole of that immense civil machinery instituted during the war, when many times the present amount of work was to be done, when laws enacted for the emergency were strange and complicated, and when new systems had to be built up without the help of any useful precedent? Is there in this particular direction any room for excision, simplification or consolidation? The question comes directly home to Congress, and it is due to the country that the entire ground covered by the interrogatory should be closely and courageously scanned. It is all very well to scrutinize the items of a Department estimate; but the people expect that eyes made sharp by such exercise in national economies will be quite as keen and ready to survey other fields of proper legislative enterprise.

We have only to refer once more to the matter of internal revenue to show that that question has some features of moment to the country. In the year 1866 taxation had reached its highest limit, when $309,226,173 net were collected from that source, and $7,689,700, or 2.47 per cent., were expended in its collection. In 1869 the net collections were $160,039,344, and the expenses $7,315,616. Here was a reduction of taxation of $149,18[illegible], or nearly 100 per cent, while the expenses of collecting were diminished only $471,680. Now, it must be borne in mind that the major part of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue is compensation to local officers, including assistant assessors and assessors' clerks, who are paid a fixed salary, and that much of the local machinery is established by law; so that the law-making power is the only one competent to deal with it in the interest of economy. Our Revenue laws have been greatly simplified within two years; a vast number of taxable articles have been put on the free list, and the duties of assessing and collecting the remaining taxes immensely lightened. Consequently the force of officers acting under former laws should have been susceptible of a large reduction. Is Congress certain that a fair and adequate reduction has been made?

In all our large cities the system of revenue districts is still kept up, although the taxes and the labor incident to their collection have been cut down nearly one-half. In New-York City, we find seven separate establishments of this kind; in Brooklyn and its not remote environs three; in Boston two, and in most of the other populous centres more than one. It would seem that not only the interests of the country but of the revenue service itself might be promoted by consolidating those districts where the territory is so nearly contiguous and the populations so homogeneous. At all events, were such consolidation safely practicable, it would lift a yet larger burden off the popular shoulders, and aid in giving the people that respite they have so well earned by their patriotism and self-devotion during the last nine years.

How Shall the Census be Taken?

The appointment of General F. A. WALKER as Superintendent of the Census is an important step in the much-vexed census question. It is important, because, as we showed the other day, the key of the whole matter lies in the proper choice of men and the proper assignment of duties to them. A practical statistician—and General WALKER is such, being at present at the head of the Statistical Bureau in the Revenue Office—will materially aid in disentangling the hard knot into which the House has tied this whole matter. We take it for granted that the census labors of the House are substantially lost. The objections urged to its bill by Dr. SNOW, in the letter to Senator CONKLING, are enough to condemn it. The question now presented, therefore, is how to amend this bill so as to bring some order out of its chaos, and afford a rational hope of creditably taking the ninth census. The letter already spoken of presents some considerations on this point which we commend to the attention of the Senate Committee.

Manifestly, the various Departments, even as now constituted, have a sort of permanent census-taking machinery of their own, which can be used to advantage, especially since the time is now too short to obtain as large results as fit legislation at the outset would have given, and no possible aids or adjuncts are to be despised. Dr. SNOW tells us that the Departments of Agriculture and Education, for example, ought, by their own corps of observers and employes, to obtain better results in those two particulars than mere untrained enumerators of the population can achieve. And so with the Treasury statistics, which could embrace the entire subjects of finance and trade; "and the duty of obtaining information on these subjects," adds Dr. SNOW, "could not be committed to better hands." We may remark that the appointment of General WALKER as Commissioner would render it tolerably sure that this most important part of the census will not be neglected. So, in fine, by allowing all the various departments to do auxiliary work in census taking, to enter the ranks as allies, a great part of the enormous burden now imposed by the House bill will be taken off, and the question thereby much simplified.

For similar reasons, a gain may be made by employing special qualified agents, or experts, to collect certain kinds of statistics. So measureless and varied is the information required to be taken, that a single corps of enumerators, most of whom know little or nothing practically of the subjects they are required to gather information upon, will make but slow progress. Besides, these persons, being ignorant of the meaning of the questions put, will be deceived in the replies. They will be deceived both through their own ignorance and through the craft of the people whom they question. On the other hand, agents specially qualified could do double the work, in half the time, and their results would be immeasurably fuller and more accurate, because they themselves would understand the subjects of inquiry.

So, again, we are assured that public offices and institutions in various States—as prisons, reformatory institutions, hospitals, insane asylums, railway companies, educational bureaus, and so on—can furnish from their own records all the statistics desirable on many points, and much more fully and accurately than the enumerators could give them. These public bodies or institutions have carefully and deliberately reviewed these specialities, and all that is needed is to employ special qualified agents to compile from and digest their statistics for national uses.

We trust that these plain and practical suggestions will receive due attention, because the great danger now is that, with false steps in legislation, an amount of work will be thrown upon the enumerators, greater than they can possibly perform.

Reform at the Eleventh Hour.

It is to be hoped that great practical good will result, and that quickly, from the measures which have been taken for the reform of the New-York Bar. Two things are perfectly obvious—that these proceedings have not been adopted a day too soon, and that the reformers have a difficult enterprise before them. Externally there are, of course, no obstructions. The stumbling blocks will present themselves within the boundaries of the legal profession. The members of the Bar who have met to consider the need of radical changes are thoroughly in earnest, but they must know better than other people how little it would be to the interest of many of their professional brethren to see the proposed reform accomplished. A large proportion of advocates would prefer to carry on a business subject to no criticism or supervision. They are quite satisfied, if not with their present profits, at least with the way in which these profits are made. It would greatly interfere with their "connection" to compel them to conform with any code of honor save the very peculiar one which they invented for themselves, and which is based upon the ideas of their worst clients.

The Reformers will have to fight against the open opposition of some and the silent and sullen resistance of many more. But they ought not to be deterred by this prospect from endeavoring to free their profession from the dark and grievous scandal which has gathered so thickly upon it. No respectable man would voluntarily rest under the odium which is popularly associated with the New-York Bar. The public cannot rightly apportion the blame between individuals. It can only look at affairs of this kind in the mass, and from the outside. It has the best of reasons for knowing that never did Bench and Bar stand lower in the estimation of civilized mankind than the Bar and Bench of New-York City. The members who do not deserve to be involved in the general condemnation owe it to themselves to come forward and let their dissatisfaction be known. The Judges may look upon the act with displeasure; but the time is fast coming when the Bench itself will be unable to exist in its present degraded state before the torrent of indignation which is rising steadily against it.

With regard to the precise means by which the Bar is to be "purified," the members who conferred together on Tuesday did wisely to begin at the beginning. They put forward the claim that they ought to have more control over admissions to the Bar, and that the laws "which have made access to the Bar as easy as to the theatre" ought to be abolished. This touches the root of the evil. When anybody and everybody can be a member of the Bar, what distinction or honor can it confer? What security is there against the admission of unworthy and incapable men? A positive and unerring safeguard of this nature it would, of course, be very hard to devise. The Bar in all countries has contained men who were a disgrace to it. But it is quite possible to set up a partial test. A few years ago it was found that a preliminary examination kept away a very undesirable class of applicants from the English Bar. It had formerly been the custom to admit any one to an Inn of Court as a student, provided the applicant paid certain fees, and complied with certain easy conditions. But afterwards an examination was ordered before the applicant could be admitted even as a student. It was not a very severe examination; but it acted as a sort of filter, and kept out men of the very class who in this City flock to the Bar for the express purpose of making it an instrument of corruption. An extension of that system here would certainly be productive of good results. Furthermore, it is quite practicable to place in the hands of the Bar itself greater power to punish those who are bringing it to disgrace. The reformers must agree upon the exact machinery to be employed, but the end is assuredly not unattainable.

No matter upon what measures they determine, we cannot but wish them success. A noble profession has been dragged in the dust, and the injury which the public has sustained in consequence can scarcely be overestimated. A man who consults with a lawyer ought to be able to trust in his honor as thoroughly as he would in that of his physician. Every one knows that there are many members of the Bar here who are so trusted. The speakers at the meeting on Tuesday night, and the names placed upon the Committee, are examples of this higher class. But there are also lawyers occupying a high position who have sold for a mess of pottage the heritage which they ought to have preserved. They cannot barter their good names without suffering the penalty in the loss of public esteem. It is an advocate's duty to give his services in all cases which do not involve his personal dishonor; but there are members of the New-York Bar who have disregarded that limitation. The time has arrived for making them sensible of the offence they have committed. The community is at length aroused to a full perception of the dangers which menace it in consequence of a corrupt Judiciary and a depraved Bar. The bonds which hold civilized society together are going to pieces. We are living as if in a state of siege, our masters being the outcasts of every nation and people on the face of the earth. All that happens to a murderer now is to be kept in gentle confinement at the public expense. The public, we may depend upon it, will have no more of this vast abuse. Every fresh crime stirs up a deeper feeling. With civil justice it is the same. The people are weary of seeing Judges and counsel joining with chartered swindlers in one common league against law and right. It was inevitable that an end should come to so monstrous a confederation. We believe that above the din and confusion which at present engages men's attention we already discern the beginning of the end.

During the present week, while the attention of the country has been almost entirely engrossed by the honors paid to the memory of GEORGE PEABODY, its great philanthropist, the remains of two others who did the land good service in the hour of its sorest need have been committed to their final resting place. In Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, the body of General LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU was committed to the earth; and in New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, that of General JOSEPH A. MOWER was laid in the grave. They had both done a warrior's work and both had done it well. When the war had closed both had aided in the reconstruction of Louisiana, and it is a curious circumstance that one died on the first anniversary of the death of the other. Their good deeds were of a different order from those of GEORGE PEABODY, but they were not less honorable to them and not less worthy of remembrance by a grateful country.

The Tribune says that the national debt "was reduced not quite four millions of dollars in January," and remarks upon that: "It strikes us that we don't urgently need to reduce our revenue if that is all we can pay in a month." Rather it should have asked whether it is desirable to keep up a war rate of taxation under pretence of paying off the debt, when all that we can pay off in a month is four millions of dollars! Lower the expenditure and lower the taxes, too—by that means alone will the pressure on the nation be relieved.

There appears to be no doubt about the intention of the Democrats in the Legislature to place the Police force in this City under the exclusive control of their own agents. The clever satire in *Harper's Weekly* of a recent date is likely to become merely a life-like representation of our condition. The Republican Commissioners are to be swept away, and then the Commissioners (all Democratic) are to be enforced to "remove without cause the Superintendent of Police, the Captains, Sergeants, &c." An excellent arrangement. We hope the Republicans who were too lazy to go to the polls at the last election will like it when they see how it works.

One point which the public will wish to have cleared up, in connection with the Hudson-street murder, is, whether or not the murderer possesses "political influence." We are much afraid that he does—that he has enjoyed the distinction of being a "shoulder hitter," "ballot-box stuffer," or some other responsible official under the Democratic flag. For the *World* spoke of him yesterday as the "poor, drunken fellow REYNOLDS, who, while in a state of worse than beastly intoxication, murdered WILLIAM TOWNSEND"—not "poor" WILLIAM TOWNSEND, be it observed. Sergeant M. TUCK, who arrested the prisoner, testified before the Coroner that REYNOLDS was only "*slightly* under the influence of liquor at the time." But even if the plea put forward by the *World* could be substantiated, is it to be accepted as a justification for murder? Is every drunken man to be licensed to take a human life? If that once came to be understood we should very soon have more murdered men in the City than the graveyards could hold, for drunkenness is not at all an uncommon vice nowadays.

For the third time during his present expedition, an authoritative report is made as to the death of the great African explorer, Dr. LIVINGSTONE. The present story is the most horrible of the three, inasmuch as it announces that he has been burned as a wizard. There is, perhaps, no living man whose movements are at this moment regarded with so much solicitude by every nation in the civilized world as the illustrious Scottish traveler, and it would be inexpressibly sad, if after surmounting perils and hardships almost without example in modern travel, the intrepid pioneer were found to have succumbed to a fate so dreadful. Let us hope that it may prove to be no better founded than the rumors which have preceded it.

Nothing has yet been done towards the removal of the colossal nuisance in Fifth-avenue. The miserable "pavement" is splitting asunder in fresh places almost every hour, as if a volcano stood beneath it. Horses fall in the yawning chasms, and wayfarers sink in mud over their ankles. When is the disgrace to be removed from the City? Can the Common Council, which brought us into trouble, do nothing towards carrying us out of it?

There has been no truer remark made in Congress this session than that of a Representative on the question of reducing the taxation. He said that it was not in any sense an issue involving the fidelity of Republicans to their party. We have insisted upon this over and over again, but there are those who are still anxious to make a party question of it. They commit a great mistake, if only for the reason that the bulk of the people is in favor of the course Mr. DAWES and others have advocated. Even General BUTLER cannot excommunicate the nation. We see that the Administration itself is not agreed in reference to the finances. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury do not by any means recommend the same measures to the people. The subject ought to be discussed upon its merits, without the introduction of threats towards individual members.

M. OLLIVIER has been well chosen by the French Emperor to deal with the combative spirits of the Legislative Body—he is combative himself, and shows much science in his way of thrusting and parrying. He and GAMBETTA had an hour of "breathing exercise" the other day in the usual parliamentary French style. GAMBETTA had said the Minister only needed common sense to avoid an outbreak, and OLLIVIER had retorted that GAMBETTA only needed a shade of patriotism. When the Gazette report appeared next day, the Minister's retort had the additional words, and conscience. This deadly pass was too much for GAMBETTA, who "trusted he had a conscience;" and so that vivid interpellation followed in the Chamber, punctuated with sensations, approbations, exclamations and agitations. No doubt it is a piece of good policy to encourage those explosions in the Legislature, since they satisfy a French necessity and act as "safety valves" for the State engine.

The Dominion of Canada enters early upon the career of glory which older communities would be glad enough to let alone. The Winnepegians are, it seems, to be proceeded against in the Spring, and flat-bottomed boats are to be constructed for the purpose of inland navigation of a warlike character. On the other hand, it is said that RIEL is captured, and that the disputed territory is simply handed back to the Hudson Bay Company to hold for the present. Perhaps the rumor of coming troubles had to do with the leader's capture, and in this way both stories may be strictly true. The whole affair betrays incompetence somewhere. The Company was induced, some time since, to sell their hunting grounds, and should have taken care to ascertain that the transfer could be peaceably completed. And the Canadian Government ought to have found out, before they sent him, whether the new Governor was acceptable or not to the people.

There have not been wanting prophecies that the only settlement possible for distracted Spain would be found in the elevation of General PRIM to the supreme control of the country. The names of King, President and Dictator have all been mentioned as his probable future titles, and reasons may be fairly given why they may be not improperly used. Certainly PRIM does hold Spain in his grasp to-day, and while he disclaims ambition, nothing can be done against his will. The process of King selection is, of course, duly proceeded with, and name after name is presented. But none suit, and the range of choice is nearly exhausted. When the advocates of a monarchy for Spain have got to the end of their list of candidates, then comes the question—is there, then, to be a republic? By all means, PRIM may reply—with him at the head of it. What difference does it make what he chooses to call himself? PRIM is shrewd, and knows the relative value of substance and shadow.

We wish a memorial similar to that just presented to the Massachusetts Legislature for reform in prison management, could be urged upon the attention of lawmakers in every State of the Union. This memorial protests against the present horrible huddling of prisoners of all ages, natures, temperaments and degrees of crime into the same penal institutions—a process in which the comparatively innocent become trained and instructed by the hardened and hopeless. Without a careful classification of prisoners, say the memorialists, all influences and efforts for reformation will be thwarted; and we believe with them that the State in undertaking to "reform" prisoners, often by its carelessness or ignorance in this respect only pens them up in nurseries of vice and crime. The petitioners make a special point of asking for entirely separate prisons for female convicts, "under the charge of judicious and philanthropic women, subject to the advice of a board of men and women of known judgment and ability." This recommendation is based on the belief that a total separation of men from women is hardly practicable in prisons where both sexes are inmates, while, in many cases, the persons assigned to take charge of female convicts are utterly unfit for their work. It seems to us that on every possible ground—propriety, justice, humanity and even economy—this separation of female convicts into prisons specially designed for them is desirable. We believe that there they would be inspired with the aim to live honorable and virtuous lives, as they now never can be. They would at least have their self-respect appealed to, and the means as well as the motives for improvement would be more effectual.

To-day we are able to announce that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by the required number of States. Yesterday both Houses of the Legislature of Georgia recorded their votes by decisive majorities in its favor, and thus completed the list of twenty-eight States necessary. Nebraska and Texas are yet to record their votes in its favor; but these, although gratifying, are not necessary. The States which have declared that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," are:

Alabama,	Maine,	North Carolina,
Arkansas,	Massachusetts,	Ohio,
Connecticut,	Michigan,	Pennsylvania,
Florida,	Minnesota,	Rhode Island,
Georgia,	Mississippi,	South Carolina,
Illinois,	Missouri,	Vermont,
Indiana,	Nevada,	Virginia,
Iowa,	New-Hampshire,	West Virginia,
Kansas,	New-York,	Wisconsin.
Louisiana,		

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE PAREPA ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

Our neighbors of Brooklyn will have an opportunity next Tuesday at their Academy of Music to hear the excellent Parepa English Opera Troupe in WALLACE's "Maritana." The company afterwards are to continue their travels in the country, and will return to the Metropolis in time to open for a season at the New-York Academy of Music on March 14. They will then bring out "The Marriage of Figaro," "Der Freischutz," and other operas—all in English, of course—not previously included here in their repertory.

"WILLIAM TELL" AT THE ACADEMY.

"William Tell" was better sung last night at the Academy than on any occasion that we have heard it here. To our surprise, Signor LEFRANC was in fine voice, and his *Arnoldo* was received with immense satisfaction. Both as regards evenness of quality and facile success in the more striking achievements that always move his audience to enthusiasm, Signor LEFRANC was at his highest pitch of excellence; and although a sympathetic ear, accustomed to his singing, could undoubtedly detect here and there traces of fatigue, they could not be said to mar the general effect of his performance. Mme. BRIOL was likewise at her best in *Matilde*, and well deserved the hearty applause she received. Signor REYNA was very good as *William Tell*, and so was Mlle. LAMI as *Jemmy*. The choruses were prompt and strong, and the orchestra, if at times a little too noisy, was otherwise nearly all that could be wished. Nothing indeed was wanted but the expected presence of Prince ARTHUR to complete the satisfaction of a well-filled house, and to round off in conformity with the general hope one of the most brilliant evenings of the opera season. On Friday the public are promised "Masaniello."

ORGAN RECITAL.

The third of the organ recitals which Mr. G. F. WARREN is giving in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, took place yesterday afternoon. Miss NETTIE STERLING assisted Mr. WARREN, and her rich contralto voice was enjoyed by all present. Of the organ music, a prelude in A minor by KREBS brought out some wonderful pedal playing, while an air and variations in A flat by THIELE—an exceedingly brilliant piece—displayed very well the organist's complete command of his instrument. But the gems of the programme were a canon in A by FISCHER, and the andante movement of a sonata in E flat by FINK; the latter, for sweetness and beauty, could hardly be excelled. The date of the next recital is not yet announced.

MR. LEVY'S CONCERT.

The farewell concert of Mr. J. LEVY occurs in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. The wonderful playing of Mr. LEVY will no doubt carry away, as usual, the audience, while calmer but no less genuine pleasure will be afforded by the very finished performance of Mlle. MEHLIG, on the piano, and by the vocal and instrumental contributions of half a score of esteemed artists.

Prince Arthur's Movements Yesterday.

Prince ARTHUR arose at his customary hour yesterday morning, notwithstanding the dissipation of the previous night, and took a morning ride in the Park. Returning at about noon he proceeded to the residence of Mr. A. T. STEWART, where he was entertained at lunch. He then inspected Mr. STEWART's new house, and paid a visit to his retail store. He then returned to the Brevoort House, and soon after set out on his usual afternoon tramp. He dined and spent the evening with Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL. To-day he will be taken in charge by General MCDOWELL, and visit the fortifications of the harbor. He dines with Mr. BELMONT, and in the evening goes to the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Currency Bill in the Senate—The Poor of the District—The Finances—Senator Chandler's Position—The Gold Panic Investigation—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Senate passed the Currency bill to-day substantially as indicated in these dispatches last night, namely: Going back to the original proposition to add forty-five millions of dollars to the national currency, and to withdraw from the North and East twenty instead of thirteen millions. The South and West thus get sixty-five millions under the proposed redistribution. The twenty millions is not, however, to be distributed until the forty-five millions is exhausted. The section authorizing the establishment of coin banks passed by a tie vote. Banks are to deposit United States bonds to an amount not exceeding eighty per cent. of the par value of such bonds.

THE WASHINGTON POOR.

The House wasted nearly the whole session to-day in discussing in Committee of the Whole the Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the poor of the District. The Democrats seized the occasion to make buncombe speeches and to utter reflections and imputations upon the colored people in this District. A rather ridiculous and somewhat funny speech was made by Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, who evidently represents the Bourbon County district; being asked from the Republican side to yield for a question, he responded, with mock gravity, that he really believed that had the gentleman on the other side been present when the Saviour delivered His sermon on the mount, they would have interrupted him and asked him to yield for a question. General SLOCUM got a shot at the Navy Department by moving an amendment that the same amount be appropriated for the relief of the families of the men thrown out of work at the navy yards by the recent order. Some sparring followed about the Navy Department expenditures, in which Sunset Cox charged that the Navy Department had spent a whole year's appropriation in seven months, and Mr. DAWES volunteered the opinion that the expenditures were unwise. Happily it was only his opinion, so it didn't prove much of a sop to the Democrats, who are sitting at Mr. DAWES' feet to catch the crumbs of comfort which he scatters so freely. Finally, the House adjourned without final action, the question pending being whether this expenditure should be made under the direction of Mayor BOWEN's city government or the Provident Aid Society, there being a great deal of opposition to the present municipal organization here. This was all there was of moment in the House to-day.

SENATOR CHANDLER ON THE FINANCES.

Senator CHANDLER's position on the question of inflation has been incorrectly stated in these dispatches. His amendment to the Currency bill on Monday, to increase the amount of national bank circulation by fifty-five millions in addition to the forty-five millions to take the place of the three per cents, was accompanied with the expressed purpose of withdrawing fifty-five millions of greenbacks. Mr. CHANDLER is not in favor of inflation in any shape.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Senator SHERMAN hopes to be able to report the Funding bill to-morrow. A special meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow to finish its consideration. The main features of the proposition were given in these dispatches on Tuesday morning.

THE GOLD PANIC.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day examined Mr. COLLENDER, the National Bank Examiner of New-York, who made the examination of the Tenth National Bank immediately after the collapse of the Gold Ring; Mr. BARTLETT, Private Secretary to Secretary BOUTWELL; one or two messengers from the Treasury, and two telegraph operators, one each from the Franklin and Western Union Telegraph lines, the latter with reference to the precise time and manner in which the order of the Secretary to sell four millions of gold was sent to the Sub-Treasurer at New-York on the 24th of September. The evidence is said to show that it was sent, delivered, and the contents known publicly in the street, within twenty minutes from the time the order was written by Mr. BOUTWELL. The operators from New-York will be summoned to verify still more closely all facts about the delivery.

THE COLORED SENATOR.

Mrs. REVELS, the wife of the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, was in the Senate gallery to-day, while her husband occupied a seat on one of the sofas on the floor. Messrs. SUMNER and TIPTON proceeded to the gallery and were introduced to Mrs. REVELS by GEORGE T. DOWNING, the oysterman.

NEUTRALITY.

Mr. HOWE tried to convert Mr. SUMNER and others in the Senate, to-day, to his notions on neutrality and international obligations. He was listened to with a great deal of attention during the delivery of his speech on the bill to repeal the second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act of 1818. Mr. CARPENTER endeavored to obtain the floor to follow on the same subject, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The question of the abolition of the franking privilege will probably be brought up in the Senate in a week or ten days. The total abrogation of the law on the subject is by no means as certain to pass in the Senate as many people suppose.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The bill of the House in relation to the census was taken up in the Senate this afternoon for a few minutes but received no consideration, it having been laid aside informally to enable progress to be made on other measures. It comes up to-morrow as the unfinished business. The only prediction safe to make on the subject is that the Senate will not pass the House bill.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial of the citizens of Tonawanda, N. Y., for an appropriation of $10,000 by the Government to improve the harbor at that port; also, a petition of the veterans of the war of 1812, of Monroe County, N. Y., for pensions to the widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812. The petitions were appropriately referred.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CHANDLER, in correction of a statement in the Washington correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Tuesday, explained that he had been classed among the inflationists of the currency when he had repeatedly stated that under no circumstances would he vote to inflate the currency to the amount of a single dollar.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in regard to the resignation of Judges in certain cases, with a recommendation for its indefinite postponement; also, with an amendment to the bill to establish the office of Associate Justice of the Eastern District of Texas.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, Mr. STEWART's bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. The bill, as amended, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States (Indians not taxed excepted) shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person emigrating thereto.

SEC. 2. That any person, who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That the "act to protect all persons in the [illegible]

RAILWAY BILLS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Senate took up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon. After debate it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Senate took up the bill to extend until Feb. 1, 1872, the time for the completion of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad through the District of Columbia. This also was discussed for a short time and then laid over.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Currency bill was then taken up, and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments to the bill reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were then separately voted upon and adopted.

Mr. MORTON submitted an amendment, in the nature of a compromise, to fix the amount of currency authorized by the bill at $45,000,000, and that $20,000,000 instead of [illegible] may be taken from the States having an excess of circulation after the others had been exhausted.

Other amendments were rejected.

A motion to strike from the bill the fourth, fifth and sixth sections, which authorize banks on a coin basis, was lost by a tie vote—yeas 29, nays 29.

The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 39, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Fenton, Fowler, Hamilton, Howe, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Saulsbury, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Vickers—22.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY AND CUBA.

Mr. HOWE, on leave, addressed the Senate in support of the bill recently introduced by him more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

The bill repeals certain sections of the act of 1818, which forbids the hiring of an American citizen to enlist in a foreign army, or his going abroad for that purpose, and prohibits American shipbuilders from being concerned in building, fitting out or equipping vessels designed to cruise against any foreign Power with whom we are at peace.

Mr. CONKLING said he understood the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) and others desired to be heard upon this bill, and as he was desirous of calling up the Census bill, he proposed the Senate should determine upon that course of procedure which would be preferable.

Considerable discussion ensued, and without affording any understanding upon the subject, the Senate, at 3:15 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. POLAND, GARFIELD and COX as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Messrs. REEVES and STARKWEATHER—For the abolition of the franking privilege.

By Mr. KELLOGG—From the Meriden Cutlery Company, the Middletown Tool Company, and the Hubbard Hardware Company, against an increase of duty on steel.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—From the Norwich Lock Manufacturing Company, for the same purpose, and from the shipbuilders of Noank and Mystic, Conn., for legislation in aid of commercial and shipbuilding interests.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—For prize money for the capture of the rebel steamer *Florida*, at Bahia, Oct. 7, 1864.

Mr. CLARK presented a memorial of the Kansas Legislature in favor of a readjustment of the apportionment of representation in the several States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROOTS introduced a bill to amend the act of April 10, 1869, extending time for the completion of the first section of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Referred.

Mr. TAFFE introduced a bill to amend the act regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Referred.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to dispose of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas to actual settlers only. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PAINE introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and seaboard of the approach of storms. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the jurisdiction of the General Government over Sandy Hook and the neck of land extending for several miles above the horseshoe between Sandy Hook Bay and the Shrewsbury River, and calling for a copy of the agreement between the War Department and the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Company, giving right of way over Government property. Adopted.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution

Declaring that the people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for independence; that they have established and still maintain a *de facto* Government, and now occupy with their armies, and control a large portion of the island, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what reasons, if any, exist why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the United States Government as a belligerent.

Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs as follows:

By Mr. JUDD—To enable the Court of Claims to hear and determine the case of [illegible] DIEKELMAN, a subject of the King of Prussia. The bill was passed.

By Mr. WILLARD—Authorizing Lieutenant Commander W. B. KIRKLAND, of the United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of France. Which was passed.

By Mr. SWANN—Authorizing Commander CHARLES H. BALDWIN, of the United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands. Which was passed.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization. Recommitted.

Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States ship *Wyoming*. Recommitted.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. SWAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred a resolution in reference to the treatment of American citizens in the prisons of Great Britain for political offences, made a report, closing with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information which may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may be at this time confined in the jails or prisons of Great Britain for political offences, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such prisoners which he may feel at liberty to communicate.

The report states that while expressing no opinion on the truth or falsity of the statements brought to the notice of the Committee, the Committee deems it its duty to express cordial sympathy in the subject of the resolution so far as to coöperate in the endeavor to procure the fullest information on the facts involved, not only as a duty of Christian charity, but of obligation to adopted citizens. The Government should require, whenever occasion arises, a measure of international right as well as justice, that no American citizen, whether native or naturalized, shall be subjected to in any country or by any people, without prompt and ample reparation.

Mr. SWANN addressed the House in support of the resolution.

Mr. COX, who had offered the original resolution, also addressed the House. He asked no hurried, or indignant, or indecorous action, only the representation by this Government in the spirit of comity, and in the interest of civilization and humanity.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, followed on the same side.

Mr. WILLARD spoke on the opposite side of the question, declaring that any identifying the Government with the Fenian organization was unwise and untimely, and below the dignity of the House.

The morning hour expired, and the further consideration of the subject went over until the next morning hour.

THE DISCHARGED NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

Mr. DAWES asked the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to state whether that Committee had considered any measure for the relief of the large number of mechanics discharged from the navy yards in various parts of the country.

Mr. DAWES replied that a bill for that purpose was before the Committee, and would probably be reported to-morrow morning after a conference with the Navy Department.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POOR.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, and took up the Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the poor of the District of Columbia, allowing $10,000 of condemned army clothing to be distributed, and assigning storehouses in Judiciary-square to the Women's Christian Association to give employment to indigent women. The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, Messrs. COOK, MAYNARD and INGERSOLL explaining and advocating it; Messrs. SWANN and LAWRENCE taking the ground that the people of the District should maintain their own poor; and Mr. LOGAN arguing that the proper mode of relief was not to appropriate money—to be used, perhaps, for election purposes—but to authorize the Secretary of War to issue daily rations to the poor.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment to carry out his views, and in the course of his remarks said that if the aristocratic people of Washington would devote to charitable purposes the money spent in fashionable receptions and personal ornaments, they would not need to ask Congress to maintain their poor.

Messrs. BENJAMIN and LAWRENCE offered amendments to authorize the Municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown to levy a tax for the support of their poor, and Mr. SLOCUM offered an amendment to give $30,000 to those poor persons recently deprived of employment in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. KNOTT argued that a large proportion of the proposed pensioners on the bounty of Congress were capable of earning their subsistence by physical labor and were no more objects of charity than the members of the House. And further, that although the money might be doled out in charity, it would inevitably have a political effect, because it would tend to draw to this District hundreds of negroes from the States who would be voters to outvote the resident citizens.

Messrs. SLOCUM and COX made some remarks about the discharge of mechanics from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the latter saying that the Navy Department had spent in seven months the appropriation intended to cover the year.

Mr. DAWES said he did not know exactly why so many men had been thrown out of employment in two bureaus of the Navy Department, but he apprehended it arose from the desire to put into commission a larger number of ships than ever before, and from the consequent employment of a greater number of men than usual. He supposed the whole thing lay in the employment of too many men in the early part of the year, rather than extending it over the whole year.

Mr. RANDALL—Yes; just before an election.

Mr. DAWES—I do not understand anything of that kind.

Mr. RANDALL—Well, it is the fact.

The discussion was further continued in behalf of the bill by Messrs. COOK, TWITCHELL, HAMILTON, of Florida, and SARGENT; in favor of Mr. LOGAN's amendment by Mr. BOYD, and against the bill and amendment by Mr. MORGAN, the latter charging that the Secretary of the Navy had, by an order of that officer dated May 28, 1866, without the authority of Congress, increased by one-third the pay of the navy officers, which increase had taken from the Treasury, from 1866 to 1869, $3,763,961.

Mr. DAWES explained that Congress had, by subsequent appropriation, legalized that order, but admitted in answer to a question by Mr. MORGAN that he for one did not know at the time such an appointment was made that it was to be applied to that purpose.

Mr. ELA closed the discussion by an appeal in behalf of the poor of the District, and then the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Mr. SLOCUM's amendment was rejected by a vote of 42 to 58.

Mr. LAWRENCE's amendment was rejected by a vote of 64 to 78.

Mr. LOGAN's amendment for the issuing of rations by the War Department, leaving the other portions of the bill for clothing, &c., as in the original, was agreed to by 77 to 58.

The Committee then rose, and the House, without disposing finally of the bill, at 4:20 o'clock adjourned.

The Currency Bill as Passed.

The following is the Currency bill as passed by the Senate:

Be it enacted, &c., That $45,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to the national banking associations, in addition to the $300,000,000 authorized by the twenty-second section of the "act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized, or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1864. But a new apportionment of the circulation hereinbefore provided for shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

SEC. 2. That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the previous month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and retire an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to secure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption give notice to the holders thereof by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, date and amount, shall cease to bear interest from and after the date of such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national bank, and after such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation, may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require. Provided that the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That upon the deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the National Currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the association making the same circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount 80 per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them upon presentation at the office of the association in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin.

SEC. 5. That every national banking association formed under the provisions of section 4 of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such banking association which, at the time of such payments, shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in the preceding section, shall be subjected to all the requirements and provisions of the National Currency act, except the first clause of section 22, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to $300,000,000. The first clause of section 32, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the City of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the City of New-York; and the last clause of section 32, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par, provided that in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein provided for, the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 7. That to secure a better circulation of the national banking currency, there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their *pro rata* share, as herein set forth, and the circulation in this section authorized shall within one year, if required, be withdrawn as herein provided from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national banking currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, but the amount to be so withdrawn shall not exceed $20,000,000. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State, and the amount to be retired by each bank in accordance with this section, and shall, when circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding $1,000,000, in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing one-third of their circulation in excess of $1,000,000, and then proceeding *pro rata* with banks having a circulation exceeding $100,000 in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in the States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by the act until the full amount of twenty millions herein provided for shall be withdrawn, and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, and so as to equalize the distribution of such circulation among such States and Territories upon the basis provided by this act; and upon the failure of such bank to return the amount so required within ninety days after said requisition, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice in a newspaper published in Washington City and New-York City, an amount of bonds deposited by said bank as security for its circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds to redeem so much of the notes of such bank as they come into the Treasury as will equal the amount required from it, and shall pay the balance to such banks, provided, that no circulation shall be withdrawn from States having an excess until after the forty-five millions granted in the first section, have been taken up.

A Barroom Fight—Reddy the Blacksmith almost Killed.

At the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, within a stone's throw of the Police Headquarters, and but little further from the Eighth Precinct Station House, is a basement saloon known as Florence's, which has been for a long time a resort for thieves, all perfectly well known to the Police. This den was last night the scene of a recontre in which Reddy the Blacksmith was placed, if not permanently, at least for many weeks to come, beyond the possibility of doing any harm of any kind whatever. "Reddy" was drunk, and as usual when in this condition, was quarrelsome. His propensity had ample opportunity, for there were other thieves at hand who were also drunk and equally ready for a fight. Under this conjunction of circumstances a fight speedily began and was as speedily ended, by "Reddy" being laid bleeding and insensible on the floor by a blow from a huge glass, which laid open his forehead, and a fearful cut upon the left hand with which he caught a fragment of the glass as he fell. There was an immediate stampede of the thieves, and "Reddy" was found by the Police an inanimate mass of blood-stained flesh. He was carried to the Eighth Precinct Station House. Captain McDERMOTT summoned a surgeon with all possible haste, and by reason of his diligence there is great danger that "Reddy" will eventually recover. He will not, however, soon be a terror to the streets again, as he was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. The Police did not make and arrest, nor even discover the name of the benefactor of the City; but it was subsequently rumored that the person entitled to the distinction is one JIMMY HAGGERTY, an ominous bird of passage having a permanent nest in Philadelphia, whither he has probably already flown.

Arrival of the Steamship Eagle.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana Jan. 29, arrived at this port last night. Her news, though interesting, is not important. She brings some particulars of the disaster to General PUELLO.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Freedom of Debate in the French Chambers—Delay in Delivering American Journals—The English Government Telegraph—Another Startling Rumor Regarding Dr. Livingstone.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the proposition of M. GREVY that the President of the Chambers have the right to demand an armed force when necessary to insure the freedom of their deliberations, was debated. MM. JULES FAVRE and EMMANUEL ARAGO made speeches, in which they recalled the fact that a similar demand was made in the Chambers ten days before the *coup d'état* of 1851, but was then rejected. After an exciting debate the proposal of M. GREVY was defeated by a vote of 117 against 48.... The Government has begun to make the much-talked prefectoral changes; but so far the removals and appointments have been of little importance.... License has been given for the performance of VICTOR HUGO's drama in this city.... A public meeting was dissolved by the authorities last night because one of the speakers compared M. OLLIVIER to Judas Iscariot.... The *Patrie* to-day alludes to the rumors about an expected reduction in the army and navy, and asserts that it has reason to believe that they are without foundation. It expresses the opinion that the present military and naval forces of the country are not too large.... Files of American journals due here over a week ago were distributed to their subscribers this afternoon.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—According to the provisions of the act of Parliament, empowering the Government to take possession of the telegraph lines of the Kingdom, the Treasury Department yesterday paid £720,000 sterling for the cable connecting England with Germany, by way of the Island of Norderney.... The *Globe*, correcting a statement made by the *Times*, says the objections to treaties with China are confined to doubts about the faithful observance of their stipulations by the Chinese.... A letter has been received here from Captain COCHRANE, of the Royal Navy, commanding the *Petrel*, stationed on the African coast. He reports that Dr. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, the celebrated African traveler, had been burned as a wizard by a chief in the interior.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The faculty of the University of Breslau have congratulated Dr. DOLLINGER on his opposition to the declaration of Papal infallibility.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Since the assembling of the Council seven of its members have died, and four have left the city.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—In the Cortes to-day Señor CASTELLAR made an effective speech against the payment of the clergy by the State.

CUBA.

The Feeling Over the Killing of Castanon—Another Version of the Affair—Castanon the Aggressor.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—The funeral of CASTANON took place at noon to-day. The procession which followed the remains to the grave occupied two hours in passing a given point, and is considered the largest of the kind ever seen in this city. Captain-General DE RODAS announces in a public order to-day that he will take the children of the deceased under his special protection. The assassination of CASTANON continues to be the general topic of discussion.... At Matanzas, last night, the volunteers, excited by the Castanon affair, assembled in the square in front of the Governor's Palace and called for ACEVEDO and HERNANDEZ, who were imprisoned for having concealed arms in their houses. The volunteers made loud threats and fired their muskets in the air. The Governor came forward and made a tranquilizing speech, but firmly refused to deliver up the prisoners. The volunteers lingered in the plaza until morning, when they dispersed without doing further mischief.... The steamer *Morro Castle*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Dr. HODA, a prominent Cuban, telegraphed to Key West to ascertain if it was true that CASTANON, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, had been cowardly assassinated by Cubans, as reported, and received the following reply:

KEY WEST, Feb. 1.

To J. J. Hoda, New-Orleans:

Untrue. CASTANON slapped Cuban's face. Adversary fired, killing him.

MEXICO.

Gloomy Aspect of Affairs—The Revolution Gaining Strength—The Perils of Civil War Impending.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—News from Mexico, via Brownsville, represents that the revolutionary party in Mexico is daily growing in strength. Generals MACIAS, ZAREQUI(?), ESPINOSA, DAVILLE, and others are organizing troops to aid the rebels. The Vera Cruz *Esperanza* says: "The situation of Mexico grows worse every day, and even those who seemed to have more confidence in the future, now bow down their heads under the weight of a bitter disappointment. No means can be found to avert the storm which threatens to sink our unfortunate country in the horrors of a civil war. The revolution has broken out in the States of Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Querretaro, and Michoacan, and in vain the Government attempts to overcome it with its troops."

GEORGIA.

Reorganization of the Legislature Completed—Ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—The General Assembly received a message from the Governor, including correspondence with General TERRY, in which he (General TERRY) acknowledges the Governor's notification of the organization of the General Assembly, and informs the Governor that both Houses are now properly organized for the purpose of assenting to and complying with the conditions imposed by Congress for the restoration of the State to its original relations with the nation. The Governor reviews the action of the old organization in expelling the colored members, and quotes the several acts of Congress relative to the reconstruction of the late rebel States. He also reviews General TERRY's report of Aug. 14, and the action and report to Congress of the Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate the credentials of JOSHUA HILL, Senator elect from Georgia. He recapitulates facts covering the political history of the State from the adoption of the act of March 2, 1867, declaring that until the people of a rebel State are admitted to representation in Congress, the Civil Government that exists shall be provisional only, subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same. Up to this time that right, reserved by Congress, has never been withdrawn, nor has it expired through any legal act of Georgia. The Governor recommends the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and concludes with a desire for the good of the whole people and the hope that a citizen's worth may be determined by his own efforts, neither advanced nor retarded by birth, color, religion or politics.... The House ratified the Fourteenth Amendment unanimously, and the Fifteenth by a vote of 88 to 24. The Senate ratified both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by a vote of 27 to 13. Both Houses adjourned until the 14th inst.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 2.—The workmen employed on the BARNARD and McGOWAN's canal deepening contract, between this city and the summit, this morning struck for higher wages. They demand $2. The strikers number about 400.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 2.—Judge MORRISON this morning decided not to interfere with the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in the Gould extradition case, so the prisoner stands committed for extradition.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The office of the Black River Railroad Company at this place was entered by burglars last night. Bonds to the amount of $60,000 were taken; but they are worthless, as the signatures were not on them. The thieves also took $30 in currency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against PERRY FULLER, late Collector, and his associates, W. C. Gray, F. A. De Wolf, Robert S. Sprouts, W. A. West and Martin Dinkiespiel. Five affidavits have been made, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government of the revenue.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—The Washington House, on Main-street, with most of the furniture, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $25,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 2.—A young man named JOHN GORMAN, an engineer at the Lehigh Rolling Mill, was caught in the belting this afternoon, and drawn over the shaft, crushing him into a shapeless mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2.—BOYNTON GLEASON, well known to the older residents of this city, and who had lived a sort of hermit life for several years in a house on Plantation-street, was found dead in his bed last night.

HARTFORD, Feb. 2.—The receipts of the several insurance companies of Hartford during the year 1869 for premiums were $9,881,000(?). The receipts in 1868 were a little over eight millions, the increase during the last year being over half a million.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—JAMES and JOHN McABEY(?), who were arrested here to-day for pension frauds, formerly resided in Oswego.

THE TOWNSEND TRAGEDY.

No Abatement of Public Indignation.

Another Interview with Reynolds—"He Is Sorry, He Don't Know It"—Further Aid for the Townsend Family.

The public sentiment of horror and indignation so signally evoked by the wanton murder of TOWNSEND the grocer, in Hudson-street, does not appear to be in any degree abated throughout the City. The crime formed one of the principal topics of conversation, and the course of the TIMES in connection therewith was generally commended. The universal expression of opinion was that the crime of murder must be sternly and promptly dealt with, else no man was safe. Citizens speaking of the Townsend murder were unanimous in the opinion that if such crimes were to go unpunished, human life would be imperiled, for the murderous hand of some ruffian might be raised, before the day expired, against their own lives.

A singular instance of the ruffianly element was to be noticed in the City Hall Park yesterday forenoon, when a drunken rowdy rampaged around the Park, deliberately jostling unoffending citizens who happened in his path. At each rencontre the ruffian sought to fasten a quarrel upon his intended victims, which was generally avoided by them through a quick retreat. The bully staggered about for over half an hour, when he met his match, for rudely pushing against a citizen who was evidently unaccustomed to such amusements, the latter retorted by quietly knocking his assailant down. The fellow regained his feet with a ludicrous air of astonishment on his face, and disappeared in the crowd on Broadway.

REYNOLDS, THE MURDERER.

One of the TIMES representatives visited the Tombs Prison yesterday, and through the courtesy of Warden STACOM, was admitted to cell No. 71, occupied by JOHN REYNOLDS *alias* Sylvester Bream. As the iron door was locked behind the TIMES visitor REYNOLDS appeared pleased to see him, and rose from his mattress with an air of relief. The cell is a bare and comfortless one and the prisoner sat conning the pictures in an old and torn copy of *Harper's Magazine*, left by the previous occupant. Who this occupant had been was easily seen by the following memorandum pencilled on the rough wall:

"OWEN CLARK has been Confined for 5 months In This Cell Held for Been Accessory to the murder of his sister BRIDGET WOODS Who was killed by her husband JAMES WOODS. WOODS is his name."

Taking his seat on the bed, our reporter inquired if REYNOLDS wished to make any statement or find his friends. If so, the visitor would do all he could to help him. The following conversation then took place:

REPORTER—JACK, you said on Monday that your real name was SYLVESTER BREAM. Is that the truth?

PRISONER—Yes, you may rely on that.

REPORTER—And you came from the County of Louth, Ireland, as you told me?

PRISONER—Yes, Sir, that's the truth.

At this moment one of the keepers appeared at the cell door with a new visitor.

KEEPER—See here, REYNOLDS, we want you a moment.

PRISONER, (stepping to the door)—Well!

KEEPER—Don't you recollect me?

PRISONER, (with a smile)—No.

KEEPER—Yes you do, and I know you. We had you here before. No answer.

VISITOR—My man, what motive could you have had in killing that poor fellow with so many children?

PRISONER—I don't know.

KEEPER—I didn't do you any harm?

PRISONER—Oh, no, I guess not.

VISITOR—Ain't you sorry for what you've done?

PRISONER—I don't know.

KEEPER—Well, you're the queerest specimen I ever saw, to say that.

VISITOR—You cannot be human when you say you're not sorry for this murder.

PRISONER—I guess so, but I'm not sorry that I know of.

VISITOR—You're in a bad scrape young man.

PRISONER (anxiously)—What do you think they'll do with me?

VISITOR—That's for a jury to decide.

These two men then disappeared, and another visitor stopped at the door, attracted by the name on the slate overhead.

SECOND VISITOR—JACK, why did you take the name of REYNOLDS? That's an American name. I see by the TIMES you say you are an Irishman.

PRISONER—It's a good enough one.

VISITOR—Have you any relatives in this country?

PRISONER—Yes, one in Massachusetts.

REPORTER—What is his name?

PRISONER (after a long silence.)—I don't see what good that will do me.

Finding that REYNOLDS was still stubborn, a signal was given and the cell door opened. Subsequently a gentleman called at the cell and informed REYNOLDS that he was a partner in the firm dealing in bottles where the prisoner said he worked under the name of JOHN O'BRIEN. This visitor seemed to have no difficulty in recognizing the culprit, and stated that there were two O'BRIENS in his employ at the time, and he had come to see which of them was the murderer, finding it to be the shortest. He verified that portion of REYNOLDS' statement as published in the TIMES, and offered to assist the prisoner in any way he could, even to engage counsel for his defence. Even this proffered kindness failed to melt the stubborn heart of REYNOLDS, and he refused to be at all communicative to his new-found friend. The keepers of the prison look upon him as a great curiosity, accustomed as they are to the idiosyncracies of criminals of the most depraved class.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE TOWNSEND FAMILY.

Subscription lists for the family of the murdered man have been quietly circulated in various parts of the City, and a large amount has been collected. The following subscriptions have been received at this office: E. H. Coster, $5; Cash, $1; E. M., $5.

THE BLOOMINGDALE MURDER.

Additional Particulars of Dixon's Arrest—Statement of the Murderer.

As was yesterday stated, JOHN DIXON, the self-confessed murderer of DAVID SISCO, was arrested on the Sterling Railroad, on Monday night, by two men named AKERS and MORGAN, who, stimulated by the promised reward of $500, had joined in the pursuit. On Tuesday morning his captors took him, bound with ropes, to Bloomingdale, where, that afternoon, he was taken over to the church in which the funeral of his victim was in progress. The coffin was opened and DIXON was directed to look upon the corpse, which he did in a cool, critical way, as if to scrutinize the wounds he had inflicted. A constable then started with the prisoner for Paterson, but on the road the Sheriff met them, and to his charge DIXON was transferred. AKERS and MORGAN, his captors, came on with them to Paterson, and by 5 o'clock their man was safely lodged in jail. An examination was shortly afterwards held before the County Prosecutor, H. A. WILLIAMS, Esq., in which the foregoing facts were elicited from the testimony of the captors.

A reporter visited the accused in his cell yesterday, and says he is a man about five feet six inches high, very broad-shouldered, round, weather-beaten face, dark hair, that leaves only a narrow, low brow, yellowish-brown medium-sized eyes, and the general expression of a careless, somewhat dissipated fellow, with a moral consciousness poorly developed. His statement made to the reporter was thus summarized:

I was born at Wynockie, and am 25 years old; am married, but have no children. My mother died five years ago, and out of five or six brothers and sisters, I have only one brother and two sisters living. I lived with my father, with whom my brother also boards. SISCO had a grudge against me, because about three months ago he beat his wife badly, and Squire GURNEE deputized me to arrest him, which I did, and he had to give security. On Saturday night last we were drinking at PETER CARMAN's, and over at HOWE's, the hotel opposite, from about 7 to 9:30. We were both so full that we could hold no more, and I refused a drink that was offered me. SISCO had quarreled with GURNEE, and I got him to make up, and then got him to start for home with me. On the way we were quarreling, and when we got about a mile he struck me on the left shoulder, knocking me half around. Then I knocked him down, and he got hold of my leg; so I kicked him to get loose, and gave him another kick with the back of my boot in his mouth. I only kicked him twice, and then told him to get up and come home. He cursed and said he wouldn't go home with such a —— as me. So I left him sitting by the roadside and came on. The reason I left home on Sunday morning was I had been out of work for a month and had made up my mind to go to the Coltsburg(?) mines, near Sterling, (where I have a sister living,) where I used to work. So that morning my brother advised me to go at once when I told him of the fight I had had with SISCO, for, he said, SISCO would get out a warrant for me and have me arrested. So I left. They say SISCO's head was smashed in, but when I saw him yesterday in his coffin there was only a double cut on his forehead that looked as if he had fallen.

THE WYNOCKIE MYSTERY.

Discovery of the Bodies of the Wyble Children—A Terrible Death by Starvation.

At last the terrible uncertainty pervading the entire population of Northern New-Jersey as to the fate of the three young children of Mr. JOSEPH WYBLE, of Wynockie, who disappeared unaccountably on New Year's night, has been dispelled by the discovery of the bodies of the unfortunates. The accounts received up to last evening were vague and incomplete, but enough was known to give assurance that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man named WM. RAMSEY, with one companion, both of whom had been looking for the children for some time, observed a flock of crows circling over a spot closely, as if attracted by some particular object. Pushing forward in their direction, the searchers came upon the bodies of the three poor children, all sadly pinched and shrunk with starvation, but showing no signs of having met with a violent end. Two of them were lying stretched under the shelter of a huge rock, while about ten feet away lay the body of the elder. The spot is about two miles away from their home, whither the remains were tenderly removed by the neighbors, who quickly learning the sad intelligence flocked by hundreds to satisfy themselves of the truth.

And thus this mystery, which for a month past has employed hundreds of men, and all kinds of speculation and surmises in its solution, is at last made plain. How the little ones died, cold, hungry and in tears, let the reader imagine, as at the same time he acknowledges a heartfelt sympathy for those bereaved parents who by this discovery are so completely, yet so gloomily, vindicated from the accusations so cruelly made against them.

Defrauding Steamship Passengers.

JOHN ELLIS was yesterday charged before Justice DOWLING with having on Dec. 11 defrauded HENRY SAUNDERS, now of No. 2 Front-street, out of $1,140. ELLIS kept an office at No. 3 Hoboken-street, and SAUNDERS called there to get his greenbacks turned into gold, previous to sailing on board the steamship *City of Paris*. ELLIS placed 195 sovereigns in a money belt, then taking SAUNDERS into the back room he fastened the belt around his waist and hurried him over to the steamship. On arriving at Liverpool, the victim found that his belt only contained 150 shillings, being $1,140 less than he ought to have had. ELLIS demanded an examination, and his counsel placed the fraud in such a light that the Magistrate dismissed the case for want of evidence.

JOHN LEARY, who kept a similar office at No. 148 Liberty-street, on Nov. 13 defrauded a poor German, named HERMANN A. BLOCK, out of nearly $400 by the same trick. BLOCK sailed on the *Allemannia*, as he supposed, with gold equal to $440, and when he had been about two miles at sea, found that he had only about $40 worth of coin. LEARY was held to bail in $1,500 by Justice DOWLING.

A Fire in Forty-seventh-Street—A Fireman Injured.

At 9 o'clock last evening an alarm was given for a fire at the foot of Forty-seventh-street North River, and while Truck No. 2 was being driven rapidly to the locality it was upset at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, by the wheel striking a pile of dirt, and JOSEPH BRENNAN(?), the driver, was thrown from his seat to the pavement with such force that he was seriously injured. Fortunately no other person was injured, and the truck, being speedily righted, proceeded to the fire, which was found to be in the boiler room in the basement of the five-story brick buildings Nos. 630, 632 and 634 West Forty-seventh-street, owned by CHARLES BUCKING, and occupied by ROBERTSON & HOWELL, woolpullers. It was extinguished before it had gained much headway, the damage not exceeding $500. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

The Fallen Houses in Brooklyn—The Verdict.

The jury in the case of JOSEPH BOHNER who came to his death by the falling of three newly erected brick buildings in Division-avenue, near Rodney-street, Brooklyn, E. D., rendered the following verdict:

That the said JOSEPH BOHNER came to his death by the falling of buildings in Division-avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 18th day of January, 1870, and that JOHN BRENNAN, the contractor for building the foundation walls to said buildings, is highly censurable for the careless manner in which such walls were built, and was the cause of the fall of such buildings; and the jury believe that the said walls were put up in a very unworkmanlike manner, and the jury request the Coroner to take measures to obtain action by the State Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the Bureau for the survey and inspection of buildings over the entire City of Brooklyn immediately.

A Duel at Niagara Falls.

The Rochester *Union & Advertiser* of Feb. 1 says: "Some time last Summer a Spaniard and a Cuban, the first-named connected with a paper in New-York City, fought a duel in Canada, near Niagara Falls. The Cuban was seriously wounded, it will be remembered. Yesterday it was rumored at the Falls that the same parties on Friday last had another 'set-to' of a similar character, in about the same locality, in which the Cuban was instantly killed. After the termination of the affair, it is reported, the parties quietly returned to this side, conveyed the body of the dead Cuban to the depot, where they took the train again for New-York."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

Mr. Bright's Speech in Birmingham; Political Meetings in France; The New Press Regulations; The Council at Rome; The Darien Canalization Company Formed; The Postal Relations of France and the United States; The Pope on the United States; Death of the Ex-Duke of Tuscany; The Erie Shares in London; A Fearful Earthquake in the Ionian Islands; The Spanish Elections; The Tyrolese in the Austrian Diet; Political Troubles in Mexico; The War in Paraguay; Formation of a New Ministry in Spain; The King Question; The Peabody Estates in England; Fresh Rumors of the Death of the Pope; The Commercial Debates in the French Chambers; The Lancashire Strike.

Political Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; Woman Suffrage; Workingmen's Convention in New-Hampshire; The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; Equal Rights in Louisiana; Our Albany and Washington Letters.

General Topics.

Preparations for the Peabody Obsequies; Landing of the Remains; Reminiscences of the Great Philanthropist; The Red River Rebellion; Capture of the Ringleaders; Curious Law Suits in Boston; The Holyoke Fire; Shocking Accident from Kerosene; Reported Assassinations in Georgia; Hurricane in Arkansas; Fearful Lynching Tragedy in Tennessee; The Great Bridge at Louisville.

Agricultural.

Agricultural Education; Breeding Horses; Labor Prospects in Georgia; Attitude of Employers and Employes; Meeting of the Farmers' Club; English Cotton Spinners in Georgia; Search for Labor; Chinese Immigration; What "Homes for the People" Should Be; Colonization Schemes; Emigration to Kansas.

Editorial Comments.

Preliminary Work; How Wool and Woolens Thrive Under Taxation; Congress and the Income Tax; Shall we Have a New Conflict With the Mormons? The Future of the Republican Party; Mr. Phillips and his Billion Dollars; Effects of the Bankruptcy Act; Solution of the Indian Problem; The Canal Policy of the State; Brevities.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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MARRIED.

CROOKS—THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, JAMES CROOKS, of Paterson, N. J., to MARY D., daughter of Mr. David Thompson, of the former place. No cards.

GROTE—BLAIR.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, at Demopolis, Ala., AUGUSTUS R. GROTE to Mrs. JULIA BLAIR, late of New-Orleans, the daughter of the late Dr. Rowe, of Demopolis. The bride was given away by Hon. F. S. Lyon.

DIED.

BIRNEY.—At Fort Davis, Texas, on Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870, Captain JAMES G. BIRNEY, of United States Army, son of Hon. James Birney, of Bay City, Mich.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, at Woodside, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, GEORGE ELLIS, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Woodside, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11 and 1 o'clock.

☞ Sheffield (England) papers please copy.

GILBERT.—At Oak Grove, East Newark, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, WINIFRED(?) L., widow of the late Hiram Gilbert, aged 85 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. Ferry, via Jersey City, at 12 M.

LACY.—At Albany, on Monday evening, Jan. 31, WILLIAM LACY, Jr., only son of William and Mary Lacy, in the 24th year of his age.

McLEOD.—On Monday, Jan. 31, after a short and severe illness, ALEXANDER McLEOD, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 251 West 21st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MONCRIEF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, of dropsy on the chest, JAMES MONCRIEF, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

MALTBY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, at St. James' Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., O. E. MALTBY, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in New-Haven, Conn., on the 4th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

NICHOLAS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, MARY, daughter of George S. and Elizabeth T. Nicholas, aged 7 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, J. F. Purdy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Resurrection, 37th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday, at 10 A. M.

POST.—In Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, Jan. 29, EDWIN F. POST, of this City, in the 43d year of his age, son of the late Jotham W. Post.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Samuel L. Mitchill, No. 19 West 20th-st.

STOUT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, RICHARD STOUT in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M.

SHIRAS.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, SUSAN JULY(?), wife of James E. Shiras, and daughter of the late William Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1½ P. M., at Mount Holly.

WELLS.—On Monday, Jan. 31, JULIA LAWRENCE, wife of Thomas L. Wells, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 4½ P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 3. Trains leave Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 1 P. M., returning at 6:30 P. M.

☞ The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Mr. ISAAC LEON, from his late residence, No. 214 West 31st-st. A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AN ADJOURNED MASS MEETING OF leaf tobacco dealers and growers, cigar manufacturers and cigar makers, will take place at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. All who are in favor of a protective tariff on cigars, while protection of industrial interests is the general policy of the Government, are invited to attend.
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SOUTH AMERICA.

Repulse of Indians in Rioja—New Port Scheme—Extradition Treaty Between the Argentine Republic and Chili—Natural Deposits of Roman Cement—Notes on the Census.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

The Indians in the Province of Rioja have at last met with a repulse likely to be long remembered. On the 20th ult. a band, numbering 400, made a most successful raid on Rioja, carrying off about 12,000 oxen, 2,000 mares, and several captives, was met between Mate and Ancalo, in the former Province, by Colonel CHARRAS, having a mixed force of about 300 regulars and national guards, and a few cavalry under his command. The action was sharp and decisive, resulting in the total defeat of the Indians, with about forty or fifty killed, all the spoils being recaptured and the few captives rescued. The chief Indian loss was caused by the death of their cacique, or chief, who was a man well known for his daring and lawlessness to the unfortunate frontier settlers. Apart from this salutary lesson administered to the Indians, the Provinces seem flourishing. The colonies in Santa Fé are prospering. Entre Rios, also, seems turned into plowed fields, and agricultural pursuits are now one of its chief sources of wealth. Though the demand created by the present war for maize, corn, fodder and similar produce has, doubtless, done much to bring about success in these pursuits, it is very clear that agriculture is finding favor out here. Men are beginning to learn that other things besides sheep give golden results.

The Argentine Government has completed the transfer of land to the Central Argentine Railway Company under the conditions mentioned in my last. It appears, with reference to the Port scheme, that SARMIENTO, disgusted with the engineers out here, or else at the non-acceptance by Congress of the "Madero Port nation," has sent to LESSEPS, of Suez Canal, requesting him to send two experienced men out here for the purpose of drawing out a new plan for effecting this much-needed improvement, so that we may have a port after all. The Extradition treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chili does not appear to be likely to pass the Senate of the latter nation; most of the clauses have been sanctioned, but there remain several likely to put a veto on the whole as it now stands.

One or two native papers report that natural deposits of Roman cement have been discovered in the Province of Cordoba, and that the discoverer has petitioned the National Government for a right to work the mines on his own account—a demand, should the discovery prove true, scarcely likely to be granted, the lands being considered national, or rather State property.

The census returns for the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, Santiago, Santa Fé, Mendoza, San Juan, and Tujuy give a total of 1,105,843; the remaining seven Provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes, Tucuman, Salta, Catamarca, San Luis, and Rioja, are estimated at about 425,000; this, added to the returns furnished by the semi-civilized Indian tribes habiting the Chaco, Pampas and Patagonia—being 50,000 in number—gives the total population of the Republic at not much under 1,900,000 souls—and it will probably equal 2,000,000 when allowance is made for imperfect returns, &c. A curious fact appears in the census of this city, which gives a total of 177,800, namely, that the native inhabitants number but 9,000 odd over the foreign, so that the foreigners regarded as able-bodied adults, really outnumber the adult native population.

It may interest statistically inclined persons to read the following table of the exports in hides, wool and tallow, for the last four years from Montevideo:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Salted hides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dry hides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Pipes. † bales.

By this it will be seen that from some cause or other, our sister Republic is gradually lessening her exports, while those of Buenos Ayres are gradually increasing, as I shall show next mail.

After all that has been written, thought and said about Baron MAUA, it seems that his bank is the only one that has survived the late commercial crisis in Montevideo. Last week Government issued the requisite authorization to recommence work, so that MAUA at last proves his stability and honorable conduct, so greatly censured while the panic lasted.

The new season's clip is coming in fast at prices from $50 to $57 (paper) per arroba. This year's yield is put down at about one hundred and forty thousand bales, though it is very likely to fall little short of one hundred and fifty thousand.

In a few months more the question as to whether live cattle can be exported [illegible] be settled. The first steamer constructed specially for this trade is shortly expected out, having been launched at London some weeks back. The promoters are sanguine of success, and most of the *estancieros* seem willing to lend a hand in order to give the scheme a fair and perfect trial.

A case is just now attracting no little attention among the shipowners here. It is that of the *Iddo Kimball*, an American owned bark from New-York. The facts seem to be these: The vessel cleared from Pensacola with hard pine timber, but on getting to sea was found to be in a leaky condition. With great difficulty and constant use of the pumps the Captain managed to arrive safely at Rio Janeiro; here he repaired his vessel, giving a bottomry bond to cover the expenses incurred. Coming thence to Buenos Ayres, having discharged his cargo, he found himself unable to obtain return freight on account of his vessel's condition. He also found that the outward freight had been drawn by the owners in advance, at least all that the consignee would advance thereupon, and that the bark had been heavily mortgaged in New-York. Under such circumstances he was utterly helpless. His ship might as well have been in the middle of the Gran Chaco, so far as its use or value was concerned. He could obtain no money to redeem the bond, to pay his crew, or to fit the ship for sea. He has written over and over again to his owners since last April, without receiving a word in reply. So the result is that the vessel was seized and sold to pay the bottomry bond by the local Courts of this place—the crew being thrown upon the Consulate. The Courts, with their usual obstinate dilatoriness, have been six weeks deciding whether or not to pay the crew, doing them cruel injustice, and causing immense inconvenience to the Consul and to the Master of the vessel. Be the result as it may, the name of the ship's owners has obtained an unenviable notoriety here, which, if unmerited, they would do well to explain away.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 19, 1870: New-York—Jas. Wilcox, E. S. Bee, Geo. Kemp and family, H. G. Mulligan, A. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryan, N. P. Stockwell, W. T. Mortimer, W. A. Wood, M. Ellis and family, R. Forsyth, J. H. Bell. Boston—Mrs. Sam. Hooper, Miss Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bond, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Austin, J. E. Worster, G. A. Brown, Miss Laura Cushing, Miss A. Wentworth, Miss May Pratt, Miss Gertrude Pratt, Miss Grace Pratt. Kentucky—E. B. Davison, L. S. Davison. Massachusetts—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Miss Fanny Bullock, J. C. Sawyer, N. P. Banks, Misses Banks. Troy—J. B. Hale, F. W. Hale. Baltimore—R. W. Tyson and family, P. F. Schliecker. North Carolina—G. W. Kidder. Maryland—A. B. Hagner. Rockville—W. H. Ocutt. Illinois—M. J. Blakesley. Philadelphia—J. A. McGinley. California—Miss Ella F. Badger. Chicago—Professor and Mrs. Sheppard. St. Louis—S. Barclay. Shetland—J. W. Walker. Plattsburg—W. N. Cole.

A STRANGE CREATURE.—On Monday last a snake or worm about eighteen inches long was found imbedded in a piece of timber which was split open by a workman at DABNEY's foundry. It had no head, but gave evidence of life, and was altogether a very queer-looking specimen. Yesterday it developed a small head, and began to grow gradually larger towards the tail, till it assumed quite a swelled-up appearance. The body of the reptile, or insect, or devil, whichever it was—was of a dull yellow color.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, Jan. 28.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday the Exchange Salesrooms were tolerably well attended by those who anticipated the auction of fifty-two lots in Westchester County, on the east side of the Central-avenue, one and one-half miles above Macomb's Dam Bridge, between New-York City and Jerome Park. STANLEY DAY, auctioneer, offered the first four lots, each 25x100, fronting on Central-avenue. Bidding was slow, and it took half an hour to run them up to $500 a-piece, at which price they were knocked down to NICHOLAS SAWYER. From five to eight on the same line were brought under the hammer at $450 each, but so poor and quiet were the bids that the owner, TOWNSEND POOLE, withdrew the rest of the property from the market.

A. J. BLEECKER, auctioneer, sold the property known as the Collyer Shipyard, situated between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, fronting the East River, under direction of EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., referee, (a partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court.) It comprises seven lots on the north side of Forty-third-street, commencing 300 feet east of First-avenue and running to East River, and seven lots on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, immediately in the rear of the above. These lots command the water front of the whole block, and were sold in one parcel to GEO. H. PECK at $2,500 each, the terms of the sale being one half cash and one half on mortgage from three to five years. Last year this property brought $4,100 a lot. Noticeable among the bidders yesterday were AMOS R. ENO, ROBERT GOELET and other prominent dealers in real estate.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold ten lots and factory on Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, for $40,000. Also three lots, north side One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 155 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $8,000. Also two lots, north side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue, $2,500 each, and reports sale of five lots, Fifth-avenue and Ninety-third-street, three on the Avenue and two on Ninety-third-street, in rear, for $62,500.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker.

Collyer Ship Yard, 14 lots, between 43d and 44th sts., fronting East River, sold in one parcel at $2,500 a lot, 25x100 ... $35,000

WESTCHESTER.

By Stanley Day.

4 lots between Central and Grand avs., Westchester County, each 25x100, at $500 a piece ... $2,000

4 lots on the same line, each 25x100, at $450 ... 1,800

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., e. s., 115 ft. s. of Broome-st., 12.2x57 ... 14,500

Broome-st., lot No. 24, 25x98.9 ... 27,500

Broadway and Washington-place, n. w. corner, thence n. 194 ft., thence w. 100 ft., thence s. 91.7 ft., thence e. 52 ft., thence s. 81.7 ft., thence e. 148 ft. (New-York Hotel property) ... 1,025,000

Broadway, Dyckman estate, lot No. 41 ... 7,000

Crosby-st., No. 43, 25x100, one-half share ... 13,000

King-st. and Catharine-lane, n. w. corner, 25x 31.6 ... 24,944

Greenwich-st., No. 54 ... [illegible]

Washington-st., No. 521 ... [illegible]

Hubert and Washington sts., n. e. corner, 25.1x 78.7 ... [illegible]

Morton-st., s. s., 201 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 18.2x100 ... 13,750

Pitt-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100 ... 20,000

Pine-st., No. 30, 23.4x70.11 ... [illegible]

[illegible — further transfer entries in Twenty-fourth to Sixty-ninth streets and avenues]

10th-st., s. s., map of C. T. Williams, 25x100 ... [illegible]

Lease Recorded.

Centre-st., Nos. 171 and 173, the first floor for 6 years; first 2 years, per year, $1,800; 3 and 4 years, per year ... $2,000

Broadway, e. s., between 47th and 48th sts., 2 houses, s. of 48th-st., 5 years, per year ... 1,300

Same premises, store and rooms [illegible], per year ... 600

Broadway and Leonard-st., n. w. corner, first floor, basement and sub-basement, 5 years, per year ... 16,000

[illegible] No. 18, 5 years, per year ... 2,800

Orchard and Houston sts., s. e. corner, Nos. 187, 189, 191, 193, 5 years, per year ... [illegible]

Beaver-st., No. 16, 5 years, per year ... [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible — Brooklyn transfer entries]

Fulton-st., s. w. s., 24.2 ft. n. w. of Buckbee alley, 23.2x80.11 ... 18,250

Hopkins-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x 100 ... 100

Hancock-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6 x100 ... 1,600

McDonough-st. and Lewis-av., s. e. corner, 250x 100x200x50x100 ... 20,000

Oxford-st., w. s., 40 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 21.11x80 ... 18,000

Sedgwick and Van Brunt sts., s. w. corner, 252x 100 ... 22,000

[illegible — further Brooklyn entries]

Atlantic-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 25x100 ... 1,000

Atlantic and Schenck avs., s. w. cor., 25x100 ... 2,250

Bedford and Lafayette avs., n. w. cor., 100x153.6 ... 2,700

Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton road, at termination of 3d-av., adjoining W. J. Winant's, New Utrecht, 494x163 ... 25,000

Classon and Kent avs. and centre line of old Penn-st., triangular lot, with all machinery on the premises ... 35,000

Evergreen-av., n. e. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Himrod-st., 100x124x200 ... 4,000

Fulton-av., s. s., 98.4 ft. e. of Portland-av., irregular ... 18,000

Gates-av., n. s., 132.6 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 18x 75 ... 300

Graham-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Varet-st., 25x100 ... 5,700

Kent-av. and Ann-st., s. w. corner, 174x88.9x128.6 x152.5x220.10 ... 18,000

Liberty-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-av., 25x100 ... 4,000

Lewis-av., s. s., 100 ft. s. of McDonough-st., 90x 40x100x100x150x21 ... 2,600

Marcy-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 50x100, ½ share ... 1,600

Portland-av., e. s., 180 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x80 ... 2,500

Sigel-av., w. s., 325 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x104.1 ... 500

Willoughby-av. and Hamilton-st., n. e. cor., 20x 82.10 ... 16,000

Gates-av. and Pulaski-st. and land of Underhills, gore piece ... 1,500

6th-av., w. s., 37.9 ft. s. of 10th-st., 17.9x75 ... 3,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Sandford-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x75 ... $1,255

Gray-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Orange-st., 50x100 ... 1,500

Longworth-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Washington-st., 20x100 ... [illegible]

Astor-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Pennsylvania-av., 25 x100 ... 1,400

Kossuth and Niagara sts., s. w. corner, 50x100 ... 700

12th-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of South 8th-st., 25x100 ... 125

South 9th-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of 12th-av., 25x100 ... 125

Lumber-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x30 ... 1,000

Blum-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Gold-st., 25x100 ... 150

Clay and Broad sts., n. w. corner, 25x100 ... 14,000

Broad-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Morris & Essex Railroad-av., 37.10x125 ... 10,000

Plot on Oyster Creek Salt Meadow, 10½ acres ... 225

Orange.

Oak-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Maple-av., 50x100 ... $90

Jersey City.

North 2d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 40x100 ... $1,500

Jersey-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of North 2d-st., 25.4x60 ... 5,200

Bergen.

Park-st. and Bergen-av., s. e. corner, 50x75 ... $2,000

State-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of Plank road, 50x132 ... 2,000

Lots Nos. 19 and 20, block No. 3, map of West Bergen ... 500

Lots Nos. 17 and 18, block No. 3, map of Fairmount ... 1,300

Lots Nos. 12 and 13, block No. 137, map of Fairmount ... 600

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 134, Castor estate ... $2,000

Hudson City.

Newark Turnpike, n. s., 75 ft. from Henry Van Winkle's, 25x103 ... $2,000

Montgomery-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Coldin-st., 25x 100 ... 1,300

Palisade-av., lot No. [illegible], map of Van Vorst's Heights ... 2,000

Lots Nos. 27, 28, block No. 45, Hudson County Terrace Company ... 800

Bayonne.

Avenue E, [illegible], lot 21, n. e. of 40-41 [illegible] ... $90,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 8 New-st., about 23x75; handsomely fitted up with plateglass offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Broker's Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST SIDE CITY REAL ESTATE for sale.—A very fine three-story high-stoop brick house, No. [illegible] 48th-st., one-half block from Broadway and 8th-av. cars; all improvements; in fine order; $15,000; liberal terms. See house, and apply to owner, No. 148 West 48th-st., or in store No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; also 20.6x55x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 689 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone building, having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to E. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, corner Waverley-place and Greene-st., 25 feet wide by 100. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BAXTER-ST., NEAR Grand-st. or Centre Market, a plot of ground, 50x57 feet, with four brick buildings on it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALU-able down-town store property, very low for cash, or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 16 CLIN-ton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. A bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE MOST desirable houses for sale in the City, can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOM-field, N. J., a property of 25 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Prices and particulars by E. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE house, greenhouse, barn and outbuildings with three acres of land on west bank of Hudson River, between Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee, N. J., opposite Manhattanville. Fine garden, flowers, fruit, &c., in abundance; situation unsurpassed with splendid river view; for sale cheap or will rent for $800. G. E. SHERIDAN, 22 Thomas-st., east of West Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS., A spacious mansion, furnished or unfurnished, near the centre of the town. It has all the modern improvements; commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Connecticut River. Address Post Office Box No. 339, New-York.

THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN BERGEN.—Large modern house; gas and water; extensive view; nearly half an acre; fruit and shade abundant; thirty-five minutes from New-York by horse cars; $11,000; terms easy. Address OWNER, No. 72 Murray-st., crockery store.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 28 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

LIBERTY-ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE.

The three stores Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Liberty-st., distant 30 feet from *Evening Post* building, will be leased in one plot for a term of 21 years or less, to be rebuilt or improved. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 42 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

Offices in the new fire-proof building of the Ninth National Bank, Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 28x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises, or to A. L. ELY, No. 36 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 860 Broadway before May 1.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building, very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 19 4th-av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW STORE, No. 462 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, 1870, FOR THREE or more years, store and lofts on east side of Broadway, near 26th-st., size of lot 25x100; store, 25x80. Apply to AUGUST LIMBERT, No. 61 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FINELY-LIGHTED OFFICES on first floor, and lofts of the new building, No. 130 and 132 Water-st. Inquire of [illegible] FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 161 West 22d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 8th-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 35 Ferry-st.

TO LET—RENT REDUCED, THIRD FLOOR No. 260 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park, four rooms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn,

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

432 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av., and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st., and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and to large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Partition Sale—By order of the Supreme Court—Valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, Esq., Referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel JAMES HARRISON, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 153 Cedar-st.
No. 155 Cedar-st.
No. 161 Washington-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st.—Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 189 Washington-st.
No. 190 Washington-st.
No. 192 Washington-st., covered Bowery.
No. 282 Washington-st.
No. 54 West 25th-st., late No. 380 4th-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Terms at sale. Sale peremptory, without reserve.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, OF NO. 209 PEARL-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under direction of John Sedgwick, special receiver:

PEARL-ST.—The valuable four-story and cellar brick store and lot, No. 209 Pearl-st., north side, between Maiden-lane and Platt-st.; lot 21.10 feet front, 21.8 feet rear by 100 feet in depth.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance May 1, 1870, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Special Receiver.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 169 GREENWICH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable lot, with five-story and basement brick store and dwelling, No. 169 Greenwich-st., west side, third lot south of Cortlandt-st.; building covers nearly entire lot, and is leased until May 1, 1871, at $2,000 per annum, taxes and repairs. Lot 26.2 feet front, 25.8 feet rear by 82.2 feet in depth north side, and 80.5 feet south side.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE LOTS,

BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY

IN

WILLIAMSBURG.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Will sell at auction,

On THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF Twenty-six lots of land, situate on North 9th and North 10th sts., between 1st-st. and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District (late Williamsburg), together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the South Pier. The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present Bulkhead line, and of extending the pier to the respective bulkhead and pier lines as laid down in the map. On the premises are large sheds, engine and boiler house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a brick dwelling house.

The sale presents an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of wharf property for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the depth of water on the Piers being sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of the largest tonnage.

It is believed that this property carries with it a larger extent of water right than any other plot of land of equal size on the Brooklyn shore, from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint. Uplands, exclusive of streets, 65,000 square feet. Water right, between present bulkhead and pier line, 147,000 square feet.

Maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN JONES, Esq., Chairman.

John Campbell, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Henry Vigers East, Esq.	William Simpson, Esq.
John Huckblock, Esq.	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	James E. Vanner, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.	George Young, Esq.
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P.	

MANAGERS.

John Woolmore Duncan. Alfred George Kennedy.

BRANCH OFFICES.

No. 34 Old Bond-st.—Edward G. Mullins.

Nos. 159 and 160 Tottenham-court road.—Alf. Glidden.

No. 25 Ludgate-hill.—William Herbage.

The "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfers" having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz.:

"The accounts of 'Liabilities and Assets,' and of 'Profit and Loss,' presented herewith, show that—after providing for interest on current and deposit accounts and for bad and doubtful debts—the gross profits of the Bank for the six months ending 31st of December last (including £271 3s. 2d. brought from the previous half-year) amount to £46,099 8s. 10d.

The Directors, therefore, having also provided for the current expenses and rebate of interest on bills discounted but not yet due, declare a dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax; and add £5,000 to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £50,000. The balance, £385 10s. 1d., is carried to the new Profit and Loss Account.

The dividend will be payable on and after the 28th instant."

The dividend was then declared for the half-year ending the 31st December last, at and after the rate of £7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, free of income tax.

It was resolved unanimously—

That the report just read be received and adopted.

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for their careful conduct of the Bank.

That our thanks be also given to the managers and other officers of the Bank.

(Signed) JOHN JONES, Chairman.

Extracted from the minutes.

C. J. WORTH, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Dr.

To capital paid up, viz.: £10 per share on 50,000 shares ... £500,000 0 0

To amount of reserved fund ... 45,000 0 0

To amount due by the Bank on current and deposit accounts, letters of credit, &c. ... £3,021,380 3 3

To acceptances against cash in hand, bankers' bills, and approved securities ... 2,836,449 4 8—5,857,827 7 3

To profit and loss, for the balance of that account, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, viz.:

Surplus profit brought forward from last half-year ... £271 3 2

Since added ... 45,728 5 8— 46,099 8 10

Total ... £6,448,927 16 7

Cr.

By Exchequer bills, East India Debentures, and Government securities ... £484,621 8 1

By cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at call ... 467,024 1 3

By other securities, including bills discounted, and loans ... 4,310,684 13 4

By Bank premises in Threadneedle-street, Old Bond-street, Tottenham-court road, and Ludgate-hill; furniture, fixtures, &c. ... 58,577 13 6

Total ... £6,448,927 16 7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Dr.

To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, income tax, &c. ... £17,820 0 0

To amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due ... 5,611 12 3

To amount transferred to reserved fund in addition to £45,000 already at the credit of that account ... 5,000 0 0

To dividend declared for the payment of a dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, upon £500,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 50,000 shares ... 17,500 0 0

To undivided profit transferred to profit and loss new account ... 385 10 1

Total ... £46,080 8 10

Cr.

By balance brought down, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, viz.:

Surplus profit brought forward from last half-year ... £271 3 2

Since added ... 45,728 5 8—£46,099 8 10

Total ... £46,099 8 10

We have examined and approve the above accounts.

OWEN LEWIS, JOHN CURRY, Auditors.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D. 1855.

Head Office, corner of Finch-lane, Threadneedle-st.

Branch Offices, No. 34 Old Bond-st., Nos. 159 and 160 Tottenham Court-road, No. 25 Ludgate Hill.

Subscribed capital (50,000 shares of £20 each) £1,000,000

Paid-up capital ... 500,000

Reserved fund ... 50,000

Current accounts are made up to the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year; and if the credit balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below £500, interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances; if not below £200, interest at the rate of one per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances; but if under £200, no interest is allowed. In cases where a remunerative balance is not maintained, a small charge for commission is made. Parties keeping current accounts have the privilege of drawing checks, of having approved bills discounted, of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities, of depositing bills, coupons, &c., for collection, and of lodging with the bank deeds and other valuable property in the fire-proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts.—Money in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, and interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of interest by advertisement in one or more of the leading London newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight no interest is allowed. Persons having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

The agency of country and foreign banks, whether joint stock or private, is undertaken by the Bank.

Letters of credit, payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world, are granted. Mercantile and marginal credits are also granted by the Bank.

Circular notes are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an agent.

Dividends, &c., on Government and other stocks, annuities, pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the purchase and sale of stocks, shares and securities are also undertaken, and every description of banking business is transacted.

The officers and clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1870.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 29th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅝	114⅞
Coupon, 1881	118⅝	118⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	115¼	115¾	10-40 Regis.	108⅝	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅜	115⅝	10-40 Coupon	112⅜	112⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	115¼	115½	Gold	121½	121⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	115¼	115½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Munroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $1,000,000

PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditional on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 10th January, at 3 P. M., to 15th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

JAN. 18, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

PEOPLE'S GAS COMPANY STOCK OF BALTIMORE.—The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares of $25 each at par.

We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 400 per cent. on the original par.

For particulars apply to

DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
No. 61 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed, and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT OF TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of security equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of ... $10,000,000

And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,500,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at ... 4,000,000

First Mortgage Bonds ... 1,500,000

Total ... $15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

AT 85 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 25 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.

CENTRAL PARK BONDS,

due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1896; interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OF-ficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 12 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DI-rectors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 167 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 190 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE CREDITORS OF RICHARD PATRICK & CO. are requested to attend a final meeting at No. 33 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 12 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL ... $200,000 00

SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870 ... 103,802 70

ASSETS ... $303,802 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 329 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.

SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.

WM. P. LEGGETT, Secretary.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.

JAN. 12, 1870.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,

No. 169 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.

Cash capital ... $200,000

Surplus ... [illegible]

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 20th inst., at the close of business and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 43 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

COUPONS ON THE SECOND MORT-gage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE,
WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox. The transfer books will remain closed until 1st of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., and the Government tax, will be paid at the Banking House, on and after Feb. 1, next. Transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. to 1st proximo.

By order. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE THIS DATE on Grand Town Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company bonds, and Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company bonds, will be paid at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

D. P. CURRY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York.

JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures in all cases. Office 79 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7; Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 10 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT-ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.— Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $100. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 663 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels.—300 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., N. Y.

REMOVAL.

REESE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 146 Front-st., to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The fine vessels on this favorite and popular line will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, as follows:

FRANCE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.....BURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 12
LAFAYETTE.....SURIAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold (including wine), to BREST OR HAVRE: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.

DE PARIS, including railway ticket, $140 and $80.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, money and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 8 a.m. Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3 China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Persia, Wednesday, Feb. 9 Alps, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 Cambria, Wednesday, Mch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 Samaria, Thursday, Mch 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin.....$100 gold. Second Cabin.....$60 gold. Steerage.....$30 gold.

By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin.....$100 gold. Second Cabin.....$60 gold. Steerage.....$30 currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35 currency.

Through bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Londonderry and other ports on the Continent.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR-LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMERIA.....Feb. 5 COLUMBIA.....Feb. 26
IOWA.....Feb. 12 EUROPA.....Mar. 5
ANGLIA.....Feb. 19 INDIA.....Mar. 12

Steamers will leave Pier No. 20, foot of Rector-st., North River, at 10 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90. Steerage, from Liverpool or Glasgow, $30. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30, including meals. Prepaid Certificates from Liverpool, $30. Passengers booked to and from Havre, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c., at lowest rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Rector-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their Steamships from Pier No. 47 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 5, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain PORTER.....Feb. 12, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain A. S. KENNEDY.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GRAY.....Mar. 9, at 10 A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to call as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Feb. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Feb. 19, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS ON THE WEDNESDAYS. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		BY THE MAIL STEAMERS ON THE SATURDAYS. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	10	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	15	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $225 to $170. Steerage, $65.
Second Cabin, $140 to $120.

These rates include berths, board and all attendance for the ship.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at Noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult passenger and attendance free.

Feb. 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for the steamer NEVADA will be received on her pier, P. M., on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEFSEN, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. STOUT, March 23.

DEPARTURE FROM THE ISLAND, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply at

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. CO'S STEAMER CUBA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
F. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. H. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain A. ADAMS, Feb. 17.

For freight or passage apply to
F. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 37 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKIN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLIFTON, Capt. CROSBY, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEBROUGH,
THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO. Agents,
No. 15 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain HICKSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FARNSLOE, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN,
No. 6 Wall-st.

LEO, Captain DEARING, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MEROPHTA,
Captain SYASLEY,
ON SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage in Mobile.

In new receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. J. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Travelers or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should always have Paris guide, to save the services (generally valueless) of a courier, to procure popularity, at cards and trouble respecting passports, examinations and conveyance of luggage; in getting the best accommodations in hotels; in the purchase of tickets, and on facility of obtaining access to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Continental and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER No. 3 NORTH RIVER.

VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 4 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 and $60; steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

J. W. T. HURST, Manager.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 15 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, daily, through cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via N. Y. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Albany night express, (daily.)

7:00 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
7:00 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
9:00 and 11:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Leave Chambers-st. 7:00, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 7 and 11:30 P. M.
(Sundays—7:00 A. M., 12 M., 5 and 11:30 P. M.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE DEPOT as foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. (daily.) leave 23d-st. 20 min. later. Mail train at 3:30 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo without change. Buffalo with magnificent Sleeping Coaches that go to Cleveland and Chicago. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Chambers-st. to Dunkirk, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Chambers-st. to Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (Sundays, 9 A. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted) for Newburgh, Otisville, Warwick, Montgomery, Goshen, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 5:30 P. M. (290-st. 5:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily. (290-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburgh and Way at 4 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (290-st., 30 min. later.) 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (290-st. 3 and 4:15 P. M.) Milk train, 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. (290-st. 4:15 and 6:15 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (290-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:40 A. M., 8:40 A. M., 11:40 A. M., 1:45 P. M. (daily) 3:40 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From 23d-st. Depot, at 6:40 A. M., 11:40 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From 23d-st. Depot, at 8:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Sundays—For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

For Piermont, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. (Saturdays only 7:15 A. M. and 12 M.) For Nyack, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. (Saturdays only 12 midnight.)

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room Cars can be secured at the office of the Company, and baggage will be checked and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's office, No. 241 Broadway; office, Grand Central Depot, and 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the Company, foot of 23d-st., New-York; foot of Chambers-st., New-York; and at the Company's Depot, Jersey City, and at the agents at the principal hotels.

A. T. DARBY,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

On and after Monday, Oct. 25, the trains will leave the Brooklyn and Jamaica as follows:

6:45 A. M., mail and express for Port Jefferson; 10 A. M., for Greenport; 2:30 P. M., for Port Jefferson; 4:30 P. M., for Greenport; 6:30 P. M., for Port Jefferson; 6:45 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick train and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. Wm. H. Crane. Capt. Geo. E. Hull.

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving direct to all water-lines.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, 785 Broadway.

H. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY

Commodore LEWIS, Commodore SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NAVIGATION SEALED.—CONTINUES open between New-York, Albany and Troy. The steamers COMMODORE and DE WITT CLINTON will leave this TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 41, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 5 P. M., connecting with railroads for the West and North. Passenger and freight taken at low rates.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon, Fulton St. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon, P. M., on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1.25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and JAMES M. HYDE, composing the firm of Joseph N. Collins & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The usual notice in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph N. Collins and James M. Hyde, of the City of New-York, doing business at No. 87 Wall-st., in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the bankrupts to any person or persons or to their use and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Edward Mitchell, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

E. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORACE E. BROWNE and CHARLES C. MORRELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A petition has been filed in said Court, by Horace E. Browne and Charles C. Morrell, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the acts of Congress, on the 1st day of March, 1869, praying for a discharge from all their debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the 26th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is appointed for the hearing of the same; when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1870.

JOHN FITCH, Register.
Pl'ntiffs' Att'y, No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KERR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, pursuant to the acts of Congress, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the office of the District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th November, 1869.

H. BARNES, Jr., Pl'ntiff's Att'y.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KERR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, pursuant to the acts of Congress, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the office of the District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th November, 1869.

H. BARNES, Jr., Pl'ntiff's Att'y.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of January, 1870.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John J. Sullivan, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WILLIAM S. CARR, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
12-law3w Th No. 160 Centre-st., City of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK PURCELL and HENRY M. ROBINSON, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Hon. John Fitch, Register.—This is to give notice: That the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—New-York, Jan. 24, 1870.

JOHN OAKLEY, Assignee,
No. 152 Nassau-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION organized the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, so nothing is felt in the extraction of teeth; certainly do that without pain in 20,000 patients test by, see Dr. Colton's signature of the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl to cook, wash and iron; willing to do some housework; is a good cook; city or country; can give the best City references for two years. Call for two days at No. 125 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family as laundress; would be willing to assist in plain sewing; is thoroughly understand her business; is a good ironer; has been City reference. Call at No. 64 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family, and is willing to assist in the fine washing; the best of City references can be given. Call at 34 West 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address MRS. JAMES, No. 423 West 55th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a respectable Protestant orphan girl, aged 14, who is willing to work; can be well recommended in every respect. Apply from 11 to 2 at No. 20 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with grown children; is willing to go out of the City; references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 1,37 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as housekeeper, or nurse and chambermaid in a private family; best references; City for two days at No. 108 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., top floor, front room, before 10 A. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands her business; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Call 25 next at No. 30 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant German as cook; understands all kinds of healthy cooking; good baker, &c. has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and laundress, or fine washer; situation by a thoroughly learned German as Frau Princess; best City references; situation in the City; business; high good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near No. 23d.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITuation to cook; she is a thoroughly good cook; French and English; does meats, game, soups of all kinds, bake, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near No. 23d.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG family, will assist in the washing or chamber work; best of City references given. Call at No. 362 8th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a very desirable young woman, good plain cook; good baker and laundress; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near No. 23d.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant cook, country or City; she is an excellent cook; understands nice, warm pastry; cream; excellent bread and biscuits; milk and butter. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near No. 23d.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing if required; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 143 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE YOUNG GERMAN girl, speaking French and English, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter alone. Apply at No. 426 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waiter; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,364 Broadway, second floor, near 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent maid to go to Europe with a family; is willing to take charge of children; has been abroad. Can be seen at her present situation, 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking; City expected, $25. Apply at No. 409 9th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 125 West 30th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do sewing, or as nurse; family; is a first-class laundress, and has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored cook, in a private family or boarding house. Address for two days M. S., No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as chambermaid; is a good hand at fine washing; private family. Call at No. 731 4th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as to general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 366 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young girl as cook and assist in washing; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1 Elm-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or take care of growing children; good City references. Call at No. 46 Morton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as good cook, who has the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE HARBURT, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse; has been City nurse; has been out at 267 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has the best City references. Apply at No. 228 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY MRS. LOONEY, FAMILY washing, or would go out by the day; prices moderate. Apply at No. 48 East 17th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITuation as housekeeper in a hotel, a widower's family, or an institution, or any employment where medial service is not required. Call or address R., No. 146 East 53d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 Istst.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an English married man, one child; no objection to take charge of a small farm; wife will take charge of dairy and poultry; has the best of references from the gentlemen he has served; prefers the country to the business of a gardener. Address W. H., care of seed store, No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young married man; no family; competent and reliable; will take charge of the horses; gentlemanly manners; City testimonials; would not object to be a small garden; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 82 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; a professional City driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Call or address No. 1,252 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class coachman; good City references. Call or address D. L. G., No. 128 West 17th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single middle-aged man of long practical experience in fruit, flowers and vegetables; unexceptionable references as to character, &c. Address J. V., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; best City and country references. Address C. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDEner's situation by a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call or address for two days T. E., No. 248 West 37th-st., above No. 8.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man, (a Protestant;) can give the best references as to capability in the charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address GARDENER, 118 West 26th-st., starting gardener.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man; has been used to horses; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; has good references. Address J. C., Box No. 80 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has good recommendations from well-known City families; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 362 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Frenchman thoroughly understanding his business; good references. Apply at No. 426 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man; understands his business; best of City references from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; two years' references from last employer. Call or address No. 40 Lexington-av., stable office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man; is perfectly sober and reliable; a competent gardener. Address J. C., Box 376 Broadway, near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion; would like to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 426 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Frenchman; has excellent City references. Call at No. 118 Madison-av. for two days.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS HALF PRICE. ALSO Ladies' Children's Hats, 48 North-St. Lane and Nassau-st. Astoria's NEW MILLINERY, No. 707 Broadway. Remember, corner of 49th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDIG, Auctioneer.

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BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

The FINE AND COLLECTION of the late THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq.

ON

MONDAY, THE DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,

(and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of)

At 2 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States,

VALUED AT $200,000,

AND CONSISTING OF

TWO THOUSAND

OIL PAINTINGS,

every one of which was selected, by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it the business of a princely fortune.

Among them are exhibited by

BENJ. WEST, SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, SIR PETER LELY, GODFREY KNELLER, ALLAN RAMSAY, GEORGE MORLAND, J. HOGARTH, TURNER, NAEWITT, COPLEY, OPIE, STEWART,

And other of the English School.

ROUSSEAU, DE RUPE, BARBY, RIGHARD, DE DREUX, DIAZ, LAMBRINT,

And others of the French School.

SCHIDONI, GUERCINO, SASSOFERRATO, VAN GRATADE, ZUCCARELLI, VAN DYKE, &c.

Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the Dutch, German and Spanish concertos, such as

TITIAN, RUBENS, JORDEANS, HONTHORST, and others, some of which are unquestionably genuine, 100 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of our own country, such as BULLY, IRALY, STUART, BROWN, PEALE, BURNARD, DOUGHTY, BIRCH, HANT, and nearly every one known has place here.

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or withdrawn since the death of the testator,) to enable the heirs to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the

LEDIG ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries, No. 821 Broadway, near 13th-st.

Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents by the auctioneers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 28, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN appointed by the Hon. Robert Brown Cooper, judge, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said State, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, the property of the said Railroad Company, described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Charleston to Columbia, with all the rolling stock, now in good repair, and now in use, and all rails and other materials used on the road, and all and singular the several rights, franchises, privileges, and all real estate, grounds and buildings thereon, depots, houses, wharves, shops, engine houses, cars, tools, materials and all other property belonging to said Railroad Company, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Railroad Company, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said Charleston Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale and upon payment of purchase money, I will execute a good and absolute bill of sale of the said Railroad, and all the property, franchises, rights and privileges of the said Charleston Railroad Company, to the purchaser, at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms: Cash, to the amount of $100, on the receipt of six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private funds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with approved personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Charleston Railroad Company.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and salesroom No. 6 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLD BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

The great annual sale of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will set on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 4th and 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, a large and extensive assortment of household furniture of every description. Sold by order of the assignee.

ADRIAN N. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE M

ALBANY.

Continued from First Page.

the corporation or city treasury any perquisites or any compensation or commission for his services, in addition to his salary.

SEC. 138. The salaries of all officers [illegible] or that may be created by the Common Council in pursuance of this act, shall be prescribed by ordinances to be passed by the common council [illegible] heretofore provided for the approval of ordinances, and any fees that now or hereafter may be payable for any officer under this act, except as [illegible] shall on the receipt thereof be paid by such officer into the city treasury.

SEC. 139. All officers [illegible] the receipts or expenditures of the city, [illegible] funds payable into the city treasury, shall be intrusted, shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty, in such form and amount as the comptroller may prescribe, which security shall be annually renewed.

SEC. 140. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which exists under any contract with the corporation, or for any services on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed, except by unanimous vote of the common council, approved by the mayor and comptroller.

SEC. 141. No bid shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

SEC. 142. The common council shall have the power of impeachment of the mayor, comptroller, and counsel to the corporation, by resolution, of the majority of all the members elected. In case the mayor shall be impeached, his assent to the resolution shall not be requisite. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the court of common pleas of the city and county of New-York. And every person who shall promise, offer or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given to any member of the common council, or any officer of the corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift or promise, or undertaking to make the same under any agreement, or understanding that his vote, opinion judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment under the city of New-York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

SEC. 143. And no member of the common council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the common council; nor in the purchase of any real estate, or other property belonging to the corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said corporation.

SEC. 144. There shall continue to be, as now provided and recognized by special laws and ordinances, a board of commissioners of the sinking fund, composed of the mayor, recorder, chamberlain, comptroller and chairman of the respective finance committees of each board of the common council, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated and ratified by existing laws and ordinances.

SEC. 145. Whenever the mayor and comptroller shall agree that a proper case exists for exempting, within the city of New-York, from assessment any church, hospital, charitable institution, or free library, in accordance with the principle of like provisions heretofore adopted in the laws of the State, they may make a certificate to that effect with the proper board of assessors, and in the finance department; whereupon such exemption shall be final, and the amount of the proper assessment be charged against the city as if city property.

SEC. 146. The annual city election for city officers and school officers shall be held on the first Tuesday in December, and the officers elected shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding. All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, conduct of election, and canvassing of votes at general elections, shall apply to each annual election of city officers, except that the returns of all elections, provided for in this act, shall be filed by the district canvassers of the several election districts with the clerk of the common council within twenty-four hours after the polls are closed; and the said returns shall be canvassed by the recorder, city judge and board of aldermen, convened and sitting as a board of city canvassers, instead of, but according to the provisions of law relating to boards of county canvassers, so far as applicable. Provided that the due public announcement by canvassers of an election district of any result shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact thereof, and if the returns filed do not correspond with such announcement, the said returns filed shall not be counted until the discrepancy has been explained by said district canvassers to the satisfaction of the board. The clerk of the common council shall be clerk to the said board of city canvassers, and the said board shall meet on the Tuesday succeeding such election at noon, and shall within ten days thereafter wholly complete such canvass, and file, within the same time duplicate statements of the result in the respective offices of the clerks of the common council and county clerk. The clerk of the common council, within five days succeeding the filing of the said statement, shall give to each person declared elected a certificate thereof.

SEC. 147. Upon the passage of this act, the persons filling the offices of mayor, comptroller, counsel to the corporation, chamberlain, members of the board of education, commissioners of charities and correction, superintendent of public buildings, and commissioners of the Central Park shall continue in office, subject to the provisions of this act, and until the determination of their present terms of office. The persons now in office as members of the board of police of the metropolitan police district shall temporarily take office as the heads of the department of police in this act mentioned; and the persons now in office as members of the board of fire commissioners of the metropolitan fire district shall temporarily take office as the heads of the fire department in this act mentioned; and the persons now in office as members of the metropolitan board of health, and residing in the city of New-York, shall temporarily take office as heads of the sanitary department in this act mentioned; and the persons now in office as street commissioners, and as members of the Croton board, shall temporarily take office as composing the board of public works in this act mentioned. And when their appropriate successors shall be appointed under this act, which appointments shall be made within twenty days after this act shall take effect, the persons now in office either as a commissioner of police of the metropolitan police district, or as superintendent or inspector of metropolitan police, or as fire commissioner of the metropolitan fire district, or as a member of the board of health of the metropolitan sanitary district, or as a member of the metropolitan board of excise, and all subordinates of said boards of health and excise, or as a street commissioner, or as a member of the Croton aqueduct department, shall cease to hold such office, and the offices shall be by such name thereafter abolished.

SEC. 148. The city of New-York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to establish a metropolitan police district and to provide for the government thereof, passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the acts amendatory thereof; and the city of New-York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of the act entitled an act to create a metropolitan sanitary district and board of health therein for the preservation of life and health, and to prevent the spread of disease, passed February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of the acts amendatory thereof; and the city of New-York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the metropolitan police district of the state of New-York, passed April fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the acts amendatory thereof; and the city of New-York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to create a metropolitan fire district, and establish a fire department therein, passed March thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the acts amendatory thereof. The act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April seven, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and the act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and the act further to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and an act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and an act relative to the charter of the city of New-York, passed April three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby repealed; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are also hereby repealed; but the charters of the city of New-York known as the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, so far as the same, or either of them, are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued or legal proceeding commenced by reason of anything contained in the acts hereby repealed, and so accrued and commenced before this act takes effect; nor shall this section be so construed as to abrogate or repeal any provision of acts heretofore enacted, which acts provide in any way for the raising or collecting of revenues in the city of New-York, commonly called tax levies.

THE ELECTION BILL.

The bill introduced in the Assembly, to regulate the conduct of elections in the City and county of New-York, is given below in full:

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS HELD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Hereafter, all officers to be elected by the people in the City and County of New-York shall be chosen at the general election in November, except the mayor, aldermen, assistant aldermen, police justices, justices of the district courts and school officers, who shall be chosen at the "Charter Election," and except in cases where special elections may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. At elections hereafter to be held in the City and County of New-York the boxes to be used in receiving the ballots thereat shall be marked and numbered successively, as follows: Number one, "President;" number two, "General;" number three, "Congress;" number four, "Senator;" number five, "Assembly;" number six, "City;" number seven, "Justices;" and number eight, "Inspectors and Canvassers;" and at every election hereafter to be held in said City and County such number of boxes, marked as aforesaid, shall be furnished as may be required by law to receive the ballots to be used at such election.

SEC. 3. The ballots for Electors of President and Vice-President shall be the same as now prescribed by law, and, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words "President—number one," and be deposited in box number one. All other officers in whose election all the voters of the city and county alike participate, except those herein designated to be voted for on separate ballots, shall be voted for upon one ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for, for each of them as any voter may desire to vote for, which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside thereof, the words "General—number two," and be deposited in box number two. The name of the person designated for representative in Congress shall be on a separate ballot, which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words "Congress—number three," [illegible] The name of the person designated for Senator shall be upon a separate ballot, which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Senator—number four," and be deposited in box number four. The name of the person designated for member of assembly shall be upon a separate ballot, which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Assembly—number five," and be deposited in box number five. The names of the persons designated for assistant aldermen and trustees of common schools shall be upon one ballot, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the name of the person voted for for such office, or each of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "City—number six," and be deposited in box number six. The names of the persons designated for police justice and justice of the district court shall be upon one ballot, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the name of the person voted for for such office, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and when folded shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words "Justices—number seven," and be deposited in box number seven. The names of the persons designated for inspectors of election, and for district canvassers, in the several election districts in each ward shall be upon one ballot, as provided by section four of this act, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the name or names of the person or persons voted for for such office, or each of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Inspectors and Canvassers—number eight," and be deposited in box number eight.

SEC. 4. All ballots shall hereafter be canvassed in the following order: 1. Electors of president and vice-president. 2. General officers. 3. Members of congress. 4. State senators. 5. Members of assembly. 6. City officers. 7. Police and civil justices. 8. Inspectors and canvassers.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held in the City and County of New-York the polls shall be opened at six o'clock in the morning, and close at seven in the evening, except that the votes of all qualified voters then in line and offering to vote shall be received.

SEC. 6. At the special election for Judges to be held in the year 1870, and thereafter at the general election to be held in November in each year, including the general election to be held in the year 1870, there shall be elected in the City and County of New-York two inspectors of election and two district canvassers for each election district. Such inspectors of election and district canvassers shall be voted for on a general ticket in each ward, and shall be voters and residents of the ward for any election district of which they may be designated on the ticket. The ballot, upon the face thereof, shall be in the following form:

For Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers for the First Ward.

Election Districts.	Inspectors.	Canvassers.
First	John Doe.	Richard Roe.
	Richard Roe.	John Doe.
Second	Richard Roe.	John Doe.
	John Doe.	Richard Roe.

—and so on for as many election districts as there may be in the ward. The votes for such inspectors of election and district canvassers shall be returned to the county canvassers by the district canvassers, and counted and declared by said county canvassers, in the same manner as is provided for the return of votes for other officers and declaration thereon. The inspectors of election and district canvassers, chosen at the special election in 1870, shall hold office until the 31st of December of that year, and those elected at the general election in 1870 and thereafter shall hold office for one year.

SEC. 7. In addition to the inspectors of election and district canvassers herein provided, to be elected, the board of supervisors of the County of New-York shall annually appoint two inspectors of election and two district canvassers for each election district of said City and County, who, together with the two elected, shall form the board of inspectors of election, and board of district canvassers respectively. Such inspectors and canvassers shall hold their offices for one year, and shall be residents and voters of the ward for any election district in which they may be appointed. The said supervisors shall make the appointment of inspectors and canvassers required to be made by them at least twenty days before the general election in each year.

SEC. 8. In case of any vacancy, by death or otherwise, in the office of inspector of election or district canvasser prior to the day of election, such vacancy shall be filled by the board of supervisors; but when such vacancy shall occur on the day of election, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the board in which such vacancy shall occur, or a majority thereof, and in such case the chairman of the board is hereby authorized and required to administer the usual oath. All inspectors of election, district canvassers, and poll clerks, whether elected or appointed, except such as may be appointed to fill vacancies on the day of election, shall appear before the chief of the bureau of elections, hereinafter provided for, on being duly notified, and shall take and subscribe to the oath of office, as prescribed by the constitution. And such notice shall be given by publication in at least four daily papers, for at least five days, published in the City and county of New-York. Any inspector, canvasser, or poll-clerk, failing to appear and take such oath on the day designated in such notice shall be considered thereby to have declined the office, and his place shall be filled as a vacancy by the board of supervisors.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors also to appoint two poll clerks for each election district, who shall hold their office for the term of one year, such selection to be made at the time when the inspectors and canvassers prescribed to be appointed by said supervisors by this act shall be selected.

SEC. 10. It is hereby made the duty of each district canvasser, whether elected or appointed, to attend at least fifteen minutes before seven o'clock in the evening of the day of election, at the place of holding the poll for the district for which he had been elected or appointed, and the four district canvassers, or if a less number attend, then those attending, shall, with as many of the inspectors as may be necessary to fill the vacancy or vacancies, to be by them designated, then organize themselves as a board, for the purpose of canvassing and estimating the votes, and shall choose one of their number as chairman.

SEC. 11. When the board of district canvassers, at the closing of the polls, shall be organized as aforesaid, the board of inspectors conducting the election shall deliver the ballot boxes and poll lists to the said board of district canvassers, and the board of inspectors shall thereupon be dissolved. The board of district canvassers shall then immediately, without any adjournment or recess, and at the place of the poll, publicly proceed to canvass and estimate the votes, and shall have the powers and duties now prescribed for and exercised upon the inspectors of election. All the provisions of law now in force, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be made applicable to the powers, acts and duties of the said district canvassers; and all other persons are prohibited from engaging in and assisting in the canvass and estimate of votes as aforesaid, except the poll clerks of each district, whose duty it shall be to afford and render such services as clerks, as the district canvassers shall require. All persons, inspectors and district canvassers offending against this last provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. The required statement and copies thereof and the result of the canvass, shall be made and subscribed in public, without adjournment or recess, at the place of election and canvass, and when they are so completed, ready for filing and delivery, shall be then and there forthwith inclosed in a strong wrapper, and properly sealed and countersigned across the seal by the signature of each district canvasser, and the same shall thereupon be kept sealed, and shall not be opened until the same are produced before the board of city or county canvassers, when they shall be opened for the canvassing of the returns. No inspector of election, or district canvasser, or poll clerk shall act in such capacity when he shall be a candidate for any office to be voted for by the electors of his district except for the office of inspector of election or district canvasser.

SEC. 13. The compensation of inspectors of election, district canvassers, and poll clerks shall be $5 to each for each day's service at the election, which compensation shall be paid by the comptroller on the voucher for the service; but no payment shall be made to any inspector of election, district canvasser, or poll clerk who shall not have taken or subscribed the oath or affirmation required by law. And the acting of any inspector of election, district canvasser, or poll clerk, without having taken or subscribed the oath or affirmation required by law, shall be deemed to be, and be punished as, a misdemeanor.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the said board of district canvassers to fully complete the estimate of the votes in each box, in the order prescribed by this act, and to make proclamation of the result, and to complete the returns and certificates of the votes of the said box, in the manner prescribed by this act, before proceeding to the estimate and canvass of the box or boxes to be next thereafter canvassed. At the completion of the canvass of each box, the chairman of the board of canvassers shall make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes in such box, and of the whole number given for each person, with the name of the office to which such person was named on the ballots. If any district canvasser shall decline to sign any return, he shall state his reasons therefor in writing, and a copy of such statement, signed by him, shall be inclosed and filed with each return. The due public announcement by canvassers of an election district of any result shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact thereof; and if the returns filed do not correspond with such announcement, the said returns filed shall not be counted by the board of county canvassers until the discrepancy has been explained by said district canvassers to the satisfaction of the board.

SEC. 15. The bureau of elections heretofore established by law is hereby abolished, and the board of supervisors of the county of New-York is directed to establish a bureau of elections, in connection with the office of their clerk, and to fix the salaries of the chief and clerical force of said bureau, which salaries shall be paid as other county salaries are paid. The chief of said bureau shall be appointed by the board of supervisors, and shall hold his office for four years. He shall appoint the clerical force necessary for the business of the bureau, of such number as may be determined by the board of supervisors. He shall, under the direction of the board of supervisors, prepare all the necessary forms, blanks and instructions for the use of the boards of inspectors of election and boards of district canvassers, and also of the boards of county and city canvassers; provide for furnishing said boards with all supplies, for all elections, and have the custody of the ballot boxes belonging to said city and county, and see that the same are delivered at the places selected for holding the polls on the morning of election. On the organization of the bureau of elections, as provided for in this section, all the records filed in the bureau of elections heretofore established shall be transferred to the custody of the newly-organized bureau, and filed therein.

SEC. 16. There shall also be furnished to said bureau of elections, by the boards of district canvassers one copy of the returns of elections, which shall be filed therein, and which may be used to canvass from by the board of county or city canvassers, in case either of the other returns are lost. It shall also be the duty of the chief of said bureau to make provision for the keeping of a tally sheet of the votes recorded at any county or city canvass.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the common council of the city of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September, in the year 1870, and in each year thereafter, to redistrict the city so that each election district shall, as near as may be, contain not more than three hundred electors, taking the vote of the preceding November election as a basis. If the common council shall in any year neglect so to redistrict the city, the mayor shall, on or before the 10th day of September, by proclamation, establish the boundaries of the election districts, as above prescribed.

SEC. 18. The common council shall not change the boundaries of any election district after the 1st day of September in any year, and shall designate the places in the several election districts where the polls of election are to be held, after the 10th day of September, and before the first Monday in October in each year; but no poll shall be held at any place where liquor is sold.

SEC. 19. The rent and cost of fitting up, warming, lighting, cleaning and safe keeping of polling places, of furnishing, repairing and carting ballot-boxes, and of all supplies, for all elections except the charter elections, shall be a county charge, and all expenses for the charter election shall be a city charge. [illegible] compensation of poll clerks, [illegible] shall be a city charge [illegible] supervisors of the county of New-York [illegible] as the county charges are levied [illegible]

SEC. 20. All [illegible] officers [illegible] shall be elected or appointed, shall be appointed by the board of supervisors, and the provisions of this act shall apply to such appointment.

SEC. 21. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, so far as the same affect the city and county of New-York, and all appointments in the city and county of New-York under such acts or parts of acts are hereby annulled.

SEC. 22. This act shall take effect immediately.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A public meeting was held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, under the direction of the West Side Association, for the purpose of considering the questions of the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation, rapid transit and other matters of general interest. A resolution was adopted favoring the enactment of a law by which mortgages should be exempt from taxation, and the holders not subjected to any tax for the moneys secured thereby. Resolutions were also adopted condemning the inactivity of the Commissioners in forwarding public works, and advocating the adoption of a system of steam cars for public transit instead of the defective system now in use.

About 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon TUNIS C. SMITH, a butcher, living at Passaic, while endeavoring to step on a freight train passing through that place bound for Paterson, was thrown down and both his legs were horribly crushed under the car wheels. At the latest reports his condition was pronounced hopeless by his physician. Mr. SMITH was at the time of the accident on his way to attend the funeral of his brother, whose sudden death at Paterson of heart disease was mentioned two days since.

The Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR'S) held last evening a very successful tea meeting. About 250 covers were laid, and nearly all occupied. Before the table Rev. J. A. ROCHE made some pleasant remarks, and after the cloth was removed the pastor introduced Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who made a valuable and felicitous address. This evening, Rev. L. S. WEED, late pastor, and other friends will speak, and a splendid time is anticipated.

Mr. HENRY W. RAYMOND lectured before the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, on "An Overland Journey and Visit to the Mormons."

At the meeting of Fire Commissioners held yesterday, no business was transacted beyond the reception of the report of the Chief Engineer. From this document it appears that the total number of fires during January was eighty-six, with an estimated loss of $80,000. All but three of these fires were confined to the buildings in which they originated, thirty-five were discovered by citizens, twenty-eight by the Fire Patrol, nineteen by the Police, and four by the bell ringers.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, from Havre, Jan. 16, we learn that on Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock P. M., that vessel collided with the steamship *Brunette*, from New-York for Philadelphia. The *Brunette* sunk in six minutes. The crew were all saved except two firemen, named GEORGE A. COLEMAN and JAMES MCCARTY. The *Santiago de Cuba* is leaking badly.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider the protest of MICHAEL SPOHN vs. J. W. GUNTZER, Mr. SPOHN claiming that he was elected Alderman of the Tenth District in place of GUNTZER. The evidence received was precisely the same as that given before the Board of City Canvassers and already published. The Committee will meet again to-day.

RICHARD STOUT, for forty years a leather merchant of this City, died Tuesday at his residence, No. 180 Henry-street, at the age of 64 years. He was a member of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, where his funeral will take place on Friday, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery. Mr. STOUT was the oldest leather merchant in this City at the time of his death.

The stone masons are still on strike and are quite resolved not to give in to the reduction proposed by Commodore VANDERBILT. The strikers number 110 men, and were all employed on the new Hudson River Railroad Depot. The Commodore wants the men to work for $3 instead of $4 50 per day.

At a meeting held at the residence of WALTER PHELPS, of New-York, on Tuesday, in behalf of the Sheffield Scientific School, notice was received of a donation of $5,000 as the first fruits of the effort to secure a liberal endowment for the institution.

The delegates to the Congress of Turfmen met at the Everett House last evening, Mr. WM. M. PARKS, of the Prospect Park Trotting Association, in the chair. Delegates were received from various associations in eleven States. A committee of nine from as many different States was appointed to examine credentials, and after their report a Committee on Rules was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Charity Ball takes place at the Academy of Music, this evening, under the usual well-known management. No pains have been spared to make it an entire success. The promenade and dancing music will be under the charge of GRAFULLA and LANDER, and the supper arrangements are in the hands of DELMONICO. Prince ARTHUR and suite are expected to be present.

M. M. PEYSER, a merchant of Boston, arrived yesterday morning at the New-Haven Depot, and while leaning against a post was struck by a car and crushed to death. The body was removed to the Thirtieth-street Police Station to await an inquest and the arrival of his friends from Boston.

The first annual report of the Board of Management of the Banking Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, just published, sets forth that the receipts on the 1st of December amounted to $23,305 29. The amount paid to the families of members who had died up to that time was $5,675.

An old man fell in a fit in Albany-street on Saturday, and died next day in Bellevue Hospital. He was yesterday identified by his son as Mr. EPAPHRAS WARREN, late of Lafayette, N. J., and 80 years of age. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest, after which the remains will be given to his friends.

The St. Luke's Mite Society gave a fine literary and musical entertainment at No. 421 Hudson-street, last evening.

The third annual ball of the Italian Rifle Association, better known as the Colombo Guard, took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening.

BROOKLYN.

One of the officers attached to the Internal Revenue Collector's office, yesterday seized a truck with the horses which were drawing it, and their harness, also the load upon the truck, consisting of sixteen quarter casks of lager-beer, and eight one-sixth casks, for not having the casks stamped according to the requirements of the Internal Revenue law.

During January, 649 patients were treated at the Brooklyn Dispensary and Eye and Ear Infirmary. During the same time 1,122 prescriptions were dispensed gratuitously.

CONRAD BROOKMEYER, a German, residing in Powers-street, near Olive, E. D., while assisting to dump a load of earth yesterday afternoon, was knocked down, owing to the sudden starting of the horse. Before he could recover himself the cart was drawn forward, one of the wheels passing over his body, and almost instantly killing him.

Judge TROY announces that the terms of his County Court and Court of Sessions shall be on the first Monday of every month, (except August,) commencing with the month of March, the business in the former to be trial of issues of law and of fact, and the hearing and deciding motions, and other proceedings.

A fire took place at the Kingsland oil works of Messrs. FLEMING & WELLS, on the bank of the Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-avenue, E. D., on Tuesday night, at a late hour, caused by the explosion of a tank of benzine. MICHAEL CASEY, a watchman, who was so situated that he could not escape, was burned about the hands and face so severely that his case is regarded as fatal. The damage to the property and the loss of stock combined amount to about $5,000.

ANSON F. BOSTWICK, 20 years of age, was arrested by Sergeant CONNELL, of the Forty-first Precinct, yesterday, on the charge of presenting a check for $40, purporting to have been signed by JOHN BALL, at the National City Bank. He was taken before Justice WALSH, who held him for examination.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLS, who was stabbed by her husband, FRANCIS P. MILLS, some time ago, and who was sent to the House of Detention for witness, because she refused to testify against her husband, was yesterday taken before Judge PRATT on a writ of *habeas corpus* and admitted to bail in the sum of $100.

Letters were addressed to all the teachers in the public schools yesterday, signed by the President of the Board of Education, calling attention to the rule of the Board requiring every child, before admission to any school, to be vaccinated as a precautionary measure against smallpox.

The installation of Rev. WM. HOWELL TAYLOR as pastor of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church takes place this evening. Rev. J. D. WELLS, D. D., delivers the sermon, Rev. H. J. VAN DYKE, D. D., the charge to the pastor, and Rev. B. F. STEAD, D. D., the charge to the people.

The collections in the Third Internal Revenue District, Brooklyn, from May 1, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1870, amounted to $1,144,000 00, being a gain of $89,897 19 over the amount collected in the corresponding months of last year.

There were thirty fires in Brooklyn during January, involving an actual loss of property amounting to $30,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Hebron Lodge, No. 280, I. O. O. F., of White Plains, was installed with appropriate and interesting ceremonies at the Masonic Hall, in that village, Tuesday night. The Order was represented on the occasion by delegations from every lodge in Westchester County, and many from other counties in the State. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the members of the new lodge and their guests partook of a sumptuous repast. The festivities were kept up until daylight yesterday morning. The officers of the new lodge are as follows: JOSEPH LYE, N. G.; JAMES EPES, V. G.; F. C. SCHIRMER, Secretary, and EDWARD BYRNKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Company, which was opened in August last, has been involved in difficulties with the Cities of Newark and Bergen by the attempts that have been made to evade the obligations of its charter, and a fresh difficulty has arisen in Bergen, caused by an effort on the part of the directors of the Company to seek a release from some of the provisions of the charter.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the salt meadow owners was held in the rooms of the Essex County Road Board, Newark, to consult on a bill to be presented to the Legislature, providing for the drainage of the meadows. The Committee appointed last year to prepare the bill, reported that they had drafted one which names Philander Ball, James E. Smyth, James Peck, Josiah L. Baldwin, Jabez W. Hayes, E. Williams and E. Davis as incorporators, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The bill provides for the purchase, leasing or selling of property, and the purchasing and holding of any lands necessary for the purpose. The bill further empowers the Company to drain, and lay out the land into lots, streets, &c., and erect buildings.

The Germans of Hudson County have organized an independent political party. In an address just issued they announce their platform of principles. In the first place they deny affiliation with any political party whatever. They propose to substitute for the present caucus system of nomination the selection of candidates by direct votes in mass meetings to be held for that purpose, and to introduce the German language into the schools.

The suit brought by CHRISTIAN KRATZ against the Morris and Essex Railroad Company for the recovery of damages for injuries sustained upon the road, was compromised yesterday for $3,250. KRATZ, while crossing the track, had the wagon in which he was riding struck by a train and demolished. He was himself thrown upon the track, and sustained so severe a fracture of the leg that amputation subsequently became necessary.

The United States District Court at Trenton has dissolved the injunction against the Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company, the solvency of which has been fully proved.

In the case of THEODORE OVERMILLER, of Millburn, who walked off the bridge and fell into the millrace, striking his head against a projecting log, causing death, the jury returned a verdict censuring the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for not having proper protection around the millrace and bridge.

Justice NON, of Elizabeth, issued fourteen warrants for the arrest of JOHN K. CLARK, charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The Chief of Police effected the arrest late Tuesday night.

JAMES O'NEILL, who was elected at the last election Surrogate of Hudson County, and who has lately become insane, was yesterday taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 2—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ @ 92⅞ for both money and account. American Securities opened at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, old, 88¼; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 86½; Ten-forties, 84¾. The stock market opened quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 113⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Owing to a derangement of the telegraph lines, nothing has been received from Liverpool this morning.

BREMEN, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed active and firm last night at 7 thalers 12 grots.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed active last night at 15 marc-bancos.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—12:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—American securities are quoted as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1862	[illegible]
United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1865, old	86⅞
United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1867	86½

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum opened declining; sales were made of Standard White at 60 francs.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 73f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 93@93¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Feb. 2.—Cotton opens heavy.

LONDON, Feb. 2—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 88¾; 1865, old, 86½; 1867, 86½; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the week ending Saturday were 13,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ⅌ ton. Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Feb. 2.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat; on spot, 136f.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum flat at 60½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $4 50@$4 75. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at 87c.; No. 2 active at 80½c.@81c. in the afternoon dull at 81c. cash, and seller February; 81¾c. seller March. CORN firm; No. 2, 70½c. in the afternoon nominally 71c. for No. 2. OATS active and higher; No. 2, 39½c. RYE nominal at 67c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 74c.@76c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull; 92c. offered. No. saked. MESS PORK unsettled and irregular, closing lower; sales at $25 50. LARD quiet at 15c. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS, 10c.; Rough Sides, 12¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 13¼c.@13¾c. Dressed HOGS higher at $10 25; Live Hogs quiet at $8@$9 00 for Common to Medium; $9 50 for Choice to Extra. CATTLE steady at $4@$6 50 for Butchers'; $6 25@$6 87½ for Shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—TOBACCO firm at $5@$8 50 for Lugs and Common Leaf; $9@$11 for Medium Leaf, $13@$16 for Good Manufacturing; $18@$30 for Fine Bright. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm for low grades; $4 10@$4 40 for Superfine; $4 50@$4 90 for Extra; $5@$5 25 for Double Extra; $5 50@$5 75 for Treble Extra; $6@$7 50 for Family. WHEAT easier; Choice Spring, in elevator, 90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10; Choice, $1 15@$1 22. CORN steady; No. 1 Yellow, in elevator, 76c.; Choice to Fancy White, 78c.@79c.; Mixed, in sacks, 79c.; Yellow, 77c.@80c.; Choice to Fancy White, 82c.@85c. OATS firmer at 54c.@55c., sacked. BARLEY dull at $1@$1 25 for Minnesota Spring; $1 25 for Prime Fall. RYE firm at 76c.@80c. WHISKY quiet at 95c. PORK dull at $27@$27 50. Dry-Salted MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. BACON heavy at 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, 14½c. for Clear Sides; 15c. for Sugar-cured Hams. LARD dull at 16½c. for Keg. CATTLE unchanged. LIVE HOGS quiet, $8 50@$9; Dressed, $9 60. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—FLOUR dull; Family, $4 90@$5. WHEAT unchanged with a light supply. CORN unchanged. OATS steady at 50c.@55c. RYE dull at 85c.@90c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales 40 hhds.; some New Leaf is arriving. WHISKY firm with a better demand; sales 500 bbls. at 96c. Live HOGS dull and lower at $8 75@$9 20. Dressed HOGS, $10 25@$10 50; receipts, 1,300 head. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled. Mess PORK, $26@$26 50. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. HAMS, 16½c.@17½c. for Sugar-cured. LARD dull and neglected; Steam, 15c.; Kettle, 16c. GREENBACKS dull; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 11¾c.@12½c.; Hams, 15½c.@16c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 discount buying, par selling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—COTTON was in fair demand and prices were firmer; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c.; sales, 7,400 bales; receipts, 7,432 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 1,828 bales; to Malaga, 507 bales. FLOUR firmer at $5 25@$5 50. CORN easier at $1 07½. OATS firmer at 70c. BRAN, $1 30@$1 35. HAY firm at $30. PORK easier; $29 50@$29 50. BACON 14c.@17¼c.@17½c. LARD 16¾c.@17½c.; Keg, 18. SUGAR—Prime, 12¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 65c.@70c. WHISKY, $1@$1 05. COFFEE, 15⅜c.@16c. GOLD, 121⅛. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131¼; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ per cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6 50 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White, $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Amber Winter, $1 45; White Genesee, $1 45. CORN held at $1 05. BARLEY nominally $1 12 for prime Upland Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$24; Middlings, $26@$28 ⅌ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 40c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—COTTON declined; Middling Upland, 25c. FLOUR—More demand and firm; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 50; Fancy, $6 25@$7 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 30@$1 32; White, $1 35@$1 45. RYE dull at 95c. CORN—Sales limited; New Yellow, 80c.@86c. OATS dull at 50c.@55c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS very dull. Mess PORK, $28. LARD, 16¾c.@17c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 21c.; Refined, unchanged. WHISKY offered at 98c. for wood, and 95c. for iron-bound.

TOLEDO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and nominal; Amber Michigan, $1 08 bid, held $1 09½.

[illegible] Maryland Red, $1 [illegible] CORN [illegible] RYE, 95c. MESS PORK quiet at $28 [illegible] BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY quiet and weak at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR unchanged. CORN unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 82c. for No. 1, 80¼c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 40c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS firmer at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 3,300 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet at 24⅛c.; receipts for two days, 3,350 bales; exports, 1,204 bales; stock, 35,661 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN, 81c.@82c. OATS, 66c.@70c. PORK, $29. LARD, 18c.@19c. Bulk MEATS weak; Shoulders, 11c.@11¼c.; Sides, 13¼c. BACON, but little in the market; Shoulders nominal; Sides, 16¼c.@17c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 240 head; the market was quiet and ¼c.@½c. lower; sales, 280 head, mostly good to prime Illinois, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., at $7@$7 55; one lot of extra sold at $8 15. HOGS—The supply is light and the market firmer, with a fair demand; sales at 9¼c.@9¾c. for common to extra.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—The market to-day was dull and nominally unchanged. No sales were reported except 800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club WHEAT at $1 05, and one car old CORN at 85c. in the railroad elevator, and two cars new Ohio CORN at 78c. on the track. HIGHWINES, 1c. easier.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The market for WHEAT is weak and dull. RYE dull at 95c.@96c. for State. CORN very dull. Two-rowed State BARLEY was taken to a moderate extent at a range of 75c.@85c.; six-rowed do., 91; Canada West, $1@$1 12. No change in BARLEY MALT. OATS dull at 58c.@60c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 11; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 02. CORN—Old nominal; New, lower at 75c.; rejected, 70c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR, $4 75@$5 50; Oregon Extra, $5 25. WHEAT firm but inactive, owing to the absence of desirable lots; Choice, $1 65@$1 67½. LEGAL TENDERS, 82.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 100 bales; Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 4,118 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 825 bales; to the continent, 425 bales; coastwise, 1,207 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 45c. ROSIN quiet; Strained and No. 2, $1 60. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$2 80. TAR lower at $1 80. COTTON weaker at 23¼c.@23½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet but steady; sales, 1,200 bales; Middling, 24¼c.; receipts, 1,418 bales; exports, 882 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—COTTON more active, but prices are easier; sales, 782 bales; receipts, 343 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—COTTON active; receipts, 2,468 bales; exports, 2,085 bales; sales, 800 bales; Middling, 24⅛c.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—WHEAT unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. OATS dull at 45c. Dressed HOGS, $10 50@$11.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 47⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 121¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	17
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	20
Portland	E.	Clear	9
Boston	W.	Cloudy	33
New-York	W.	Cloudy	32
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	32
Wilmington, Del.	E.	Cloudy	32
Washington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	S. E.	Hazy	[illegible]
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Havana	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Palmyra	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Feb. 3	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Feb. 5	New-York	Havre.
City of London	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &c.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Columbia	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M.; supplementary mail, for paid letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R., and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 2.—*In steamship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Clarke, A. Carter, F. B. Sands, Master Sands, Captain G. M. Lamb, Mme. Ricard, J. S. Tireman.

In steamship Cleopatra, for Havana and Mexico.—Pedro M. Lopez and family, Mrs. Jayne, C. Laver, F. A. Corse, H. Burton, Andres Muguira, F. Antigant, F. Castano, John G. Tribault, E. D. Clark, Paul Perotin, Mrs. M. Smith, Miss A. Wall, M. Calija, Luis De Puebla, W. R. Cuningham.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—Mrs. Catie Eaton, Jacinto Asta, Edward Mayon, J. H. R. Molson, Gustave O. Barbeaur, George Miller, and Captain Wm. H. Jenkins, 2 mates, cook, and 3 crew of brig General Marshall, lost at sea.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 5 20 | Moon sets.. 5 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 46 | Gov. Island.10 35 | Hell Gate...11 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Bockton, (Br.,) Dryden, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz and Havana, F. Alexander & Sons.

Barks Amykos, (Norw.,) Johnson, Antwerp, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Princess Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Coffee; J. F. Pearson, (Argen.,) Oliver, Portland, Howe, White & Co.; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Roper & Co.; Sarl Thompson, Calbarien and Sagua, Fowler & Jova; Renshaw, Sylvester, St. Jago and Guantanamo, R. A. Robertson & Co.; Rapid, (Br.,) Thibault, St. Pierre, Mart. H. Avatable & Son; Rio Grande, McLellan, Gibraltar, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Ida Lewis, Houstis, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; J. W. Roberts, Thompson, Jacmel, Wilms & De Vater; S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Holder, Para, Francis Moran; G. M. Wentworth, Horton, Jacmel, John Boynton's Son & Co.; John Rose, Howell, Demerara, Ed. Rowe & Co.; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; A. M. Marett, Reid, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; H. M. Woodward, Newcomb, Gonaives, B. J. Wenberg; C. S. Baylis, Steele, Mobile, R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mott Bedell, Bedell, City Point, J. Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Jones, Havre Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co. Had fine weather up to lon. 68, at which time experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N., lasting 18 hours, since had strong N. W. winds. Feb. 1, at 10 P. M., came in collision with steamship Brunette, from New-York for Philadelphia. The Brunette sunk in about 6 minutes. The crew were all saved with the exception of two firemen, George A. Coleman and Jas. McCarty. The Santiago de Cuba is leaking badly.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool and Queenstown, via Halifax, and Boston Feb. 1, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Bark Hargburg, (N. G.,) Kuhlken, Bremen 58 ds., with mdse. and 174 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Was 18 ds. in the North Sea with strong westerly gales.

Brig Paragon, Shute, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jessica, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Narragansett.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Kendrick, Fish, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Jones, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Kelley, Delaware City, for Providence.

Schr. Dan'l. Morris, Dubois, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stacey Price, Godfrey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Walker, Walker, Elizabethport, for Hunter's Point.

Schr. Miss. Munson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane, Brown, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Steele, Higgins, Virginia.

Schr. Edwin, Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Palmer, Guilford.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Davis, Guilford.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Adams, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport.

Schr. Viola, Chase, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ella, Gray, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Francis A. Brooks, Fox, Mystic.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia and Colorado, for Liverpool; Hansa, for Bremen; Cleopatra, for Havana and Vera Cruz; ship S. L. Fitzgerald, for Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

Ship Transit, from Liverpool, which was ashore on Cape Cod, arrived here this evening in tow. She leaks some, but is not materially injured.

Steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia for Portland, was off Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Arr. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; schrs. Emma, Baltimore; Annie Harris, Norfolk; Jeddie, Savannah; Fowler Newton, New-York; F. M. Wheaton, Weymouth, Mass.; A. Devereux, Baltimore; F. H. Buckland, Weymouth; J. E. Dailey, Baltimore.

Sld. schr. S. W. Smith, New-York.

2d—Arr. schrs. L. A. Watson, from Baltimore; A. H. Glover, from Boston.

Sld. steamers James Adger, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; ship Hope, for Liverpool; brig J. A. Devereux, for Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 2.—Sld. bark Land O'Cakes, Philadelphia.

Passed out—Bark Empress, for Amsterdam; steamship Liberty, for Havana.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—Sld. steamers Claymont, Philadelphia; Isaac Bell, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Cld. ship Malacca, for Liverpool, with 17,000 sacks of wheat; brig Galilee, for Auckland, with flour and wheat; ships Caroline Marsh, for Callao, and Ontario, for Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—Arr. steamships Huntsville, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; schrs. Joseph Fish, from New-York; C. P. Stickney, from Philadelphia; Ella Fish, from [illegible]; J. R. Reed, from Baltimore; J. Simkinson, from Baltimore; Jno. Shay, from do.; A. J. Fabens, from Boston; Mathew Kenney, from do.

Cld. ship Jas. Jardine, for Liverpool; bark Douglas Castle, for Darien; schrs. Ella Mathews, for Jacksonville; Fred. Dunbar, for Baltimore; Jas. L. Malloy, for Jacksonville; Ella Brown, for Darien; Josiah Whitehouse, for Georgetown, S. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Cld. steamship Volunteer, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Brig General Marshall, (of Boston,) Captain Wm. H. Jenkins, reports: Sailed from Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 21; struck the obstruction in the river in coming out, which knocked off cutwater and part of planking, causing her to leak; put back and repaired; started again for Boston, Jan. 16, and crossed the bar, Jan. 18, with wind light from N. W.; at 12 A. M. wind hauled to N. E. and increased to a gale, blowing hard, vessel under close-reefed topsail; hove to in the Gulf, vessel leaking badly making little water. Thursday night wore ship and stood to westward, gale still increasing until Friday P. M.; wore ship and stood to eastward, water coming in transom started her; wind moderating with heavy sea, vessel leaking badly, kept both pumps going constantly; one pump became choked with tar, which rendered it useless, water gaining on vessel rapidly. Saturday, at 4 A. M. sighted ship and stood in for the land, water gaining on us rapidly; at 8 A. M., steamship Eagle hove in sight, and took off crew; at time of leaving ship she had 7 feet water in hold; cargo consisting of 1,067 barrels naval stores, 14 bales cotton and 8 bags nuts. The G. M. was built at Belfast, Me., in 1840, owned in Boston and partially insured.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The ship Transit, of Baltimore, Md., from Liverpool for Boston, was discovered ashore this morning on Peaked Hill Bar, Cape Cod. She remained ashore till 11½ o'clock, when she floated off before assistance reached her.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—The schr. Florence H. Allen, Boston, for Savannah, is ashore on Body Island. A steamtug has gone to her assistance.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—The steamship City of Brooklyn, of the Inman line, arrived at this port to-day from New-York.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 2.—The steamship North American, from Portland, arrived at this port to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Intelligence has been received here that the American brigantine Rachel Coney was run into and damaged off Trafalgar.

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE

St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 129 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,380,000, equal to about $18,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $2,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

SIX FOR $18.

NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN.
MILLER, SHIRTMAKER,
NO. 386 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S DESIDERATUM—Hyatt's Swiss Liniment routs out all pain, Removes every ache, Acts quickly, surely. Thousands attest this during the past 22 years. Sold by Druggists. Depot, 246 Grand-st., N. Y. 50 cents.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of these cubeb things.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-2 MILES TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD, First Mortgage Bonds, OF THE Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE to Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is the POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $12,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $12,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 280 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.

The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U.S. Income Tax.

The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent., which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent., and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the Company, of whatever kind. The STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. These bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

REUNION TEA MEETING AT THE Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. L. S. Weed, our former pastor, and others will be present.